THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

For FEBRUARY, 1800.

Who tells me truth, though in his tale lay death,
I hear him, as he flattered. SHAKSPEARE.

ART. I. *The Hiſtory of Great Britain during the Reign of Queen Anne; with a Diſſertation concerning the Danger of the Proteſtant Succeſſion; and an Appendix, containing original Papers. By Thomas Somerville, D. D. F. R. S. E. One of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and Miniſter of Jedburgh.* 4to. 674 pp. 1l. 5s. Cadell and Davies. 1798.

THERE are ſome periods in our paſt lives, which we contemplate with greater ſatisfaction than others, becauſe we imagine them either to have increaſed our happineſs, or to have alleviated our miſeries; to have added ſomething to proſperity, or to have taken ſomething from misfortune. It is with the ſame complacency, and upon the ſame principles, that large communities turn to thoſe epochs in hiſtory, when national glory has blazed forth in its greateſt ſplendor. We feel as a people, that the virtues of our anceſtors are reflected upon ourſelves, have been the ſources of our liberty, and are aſſociated with our greatneſs. In examining the annals of his country, every part muſt be intereſting to the man, whoſe boſom is warmed by patriotiſm; but in a ſcene ſo much diverſified by the *clear* and the *obſcure*, his eyes are naturally directed to the light, and attracted by the ſun-ſhine.

The reign of Queen Anne has been juſtly conſidered, by the author of the work before us, as one of the moſt brilliant periods in our hiſtory: whether, indeed, we conſider the events which took place at home or abroad; the literary or the military fame of the Engliſh people; we know no æra more diſtinguiſhed in the annals of modern nations.

The many volumes, however, which had been already written upon the ſubject of his work, required ſome apology from Doctor Somerville, for calling upon the public to explore with him a field, which has been ſo often, and ſo minutely examined. We are happy to be able to give it as our opinion, that the author's apology, while it ſhows a becoming modeſty in him, fully eſtabliſhes his claim to general attention. Beſides the printed works, which related to his hiſtory, he has had the advantage of conſulting many curious and valuable manuſcripts in the hands of private perſons. By the aid of the Townſend papers, Doctor Somerville has collected the moſt important information, which is to be gathered from the diplomatic correſpondence, which took place between the Britiſh Miniſters and their agents at the Hague, and at Gertruedenburg, during the years 1709 and 1710. The Orford papers have enabled him to throw ſome new light upon the tranſactions in Spain, during the conteſt for the crown of that kingdom, between Charles and Philip. But the moſt important acceſſion of knowledge, which the author has derived from private communication, relates to the buſineſs of the Union between England and Scotland. Doctor S. has had acceſs to the papers written or collected by a predeceſſor of Sir John Clerk, of Pennycuick, who was a man diſtinguiſhed for his literary and political attainments; and ſeems happily to have availed himſelf of the information they contain.

It is true, that criticiſm ought to examine, with a jealous eye, aſſertions made from private papers, and opinions founded upon documents concealed from the public view. But if we find an author generally accurate in his ſtatements, where we can follow him to his authorities, the preſumption is in his favour, that he does not abuſe confidence, when he draws his information from repoſitories, to which the greater number of his readers may not have acceſs. Neither needs it be feared, that a writer who poſſeſſes character, will riſk the loſing of it, by expoſing himſelf to eaſy detection, and conſequent contempt.

Doctor Somerville informs us in his Preface, that "great events, which are divided by a wide interval of place and time follow in immediate ſucceſſion in the narrative."

In

In claſſing human events, there appear to be two great links of aſſociation. The firſt is the relation between cauſe and effect; the ſecond is coincidence in point of time. It becomes then a queſtion, how far the hiſtorian may purſue his continuous narrative, attending only to the order of certain events, as they ſpring out of each other, without interrupting the thread of detail, by taking notice of co-exiſtent circumſtances. Doctor S. from his practice at leaſt, ſeems to think that this may be done to a greater extent, than we confeſs ourſelves willing to admit. After having too far purſued a particular train of events, it becomes painful for the mind to remount the ſtream of time, in order to find a rallying point, which it is again to quit, and to which it may again be compelled to return. In the hiſtory of every country, we at all periods find laws, manners, morals, literature, and religion, powerfully influencing each other. The paſſions of individuals are continually effecting political changes, by quicker or ſlower degrees; and phyſical as well as moral cauſes are perpetually altering the poſture of human affairs. When, therefore, the hiſtorian advances too far in the detail of any particular train of events, he loſes ſight of that general operation of cauſes, and that wide connection of events, which change the condition of empires. There are likewiſe ſmaller conſiderations, which the hiſtorian ought not to overlook. He runs the riſk of fatiguing attention, by failing to give to his work all that variety of which it is ſuſceptible, conſiſtently with clearneſs. He forces the mind from aſſociations, to which it has been habituated; and he expoſes himſelf to the diſguſting taſk of frequent repetition.

It is not our intention to follow the author through the whole of a narrative, which is ſwelled to the bulk of 572 quarto pages. We ſhall content ourſelves with making a few remarks upon thoſe parts of the volume before us, which ſeem moſt to claim our attention.

Since the revolution, the diſputes between the Whigs and the Tories have ſo much influenced the affairs of the kingdom, as to fill no inconſiderable portion of its hiſtory. Upon the ſtruggles of theſe hoſtile parties, the hiſtorian cannot look with the ſame indifference as he would upon a green or a blue faction, contending for the poſſeſſion of the amphitheatre. All that can be reaſonably demanded is, that he ſhould *ſhew* no partiality, and ſhould hold the balance with ſteadineſs, which truth and hiſtory have put into his hands.

Doctor Somerville has generally ſtated the conflicts of theſe rival parties with candour and impartiality. Some difference we do, indeed, obſerve in his ſtyle, which leaves us no room to doubt to which of the two parties he inclines. We wiſh,

however, that where both deſerved much blame, neither had eſcaped merited cenſure. If the Tories diſcovered little moderation upon coming into office at the Queen's acceſſion; if upon their diſmiſſal they acted with violence and inconſiſtency; if, finally, upon their reſuming the reins of government in 1710, they precipitated themſelves into the arms of France; the Whigs ſhowed equal intemperance both in power and in diſgrace. It is impoſſible to reflect upon the advantageous terms of peace, which were offered by the French Monarch in 1707, and refuſed by the Engliſh Miniſters, without condemning their ſelfiſhneſs, obſtinacy, and duplicity. The people were kept in ignorance of the propoſals made by Louis; and the war was protracted, when every principle of prudence required its termination. It is true, Doctor Somerville does not conceal the faults of the Whigs, but he reprobates the temerity, inconſiſtency, and miſconduct of the Tories.

The account which this author has given of the debates between the two Houſes of Convocation, ſeems to have been dictated by the ſame ſpirit; and ſome of his reflections upon the conduct of the lower clergy are, we think, too ſevere.

"They profeſſed," ſays he, "conſcientious ſcruples about adminiſtering the ſacrament to unworthy perſons, as a qualification for office; but, glancing at the Proteſtant Diſſenters under this deſcription, they afforded too juſt ground for imputing their ſcruples to the narrow bigotry of partiſans, rather than to that ſalutary and well-directed zeal, which flows from the light of pure religion. In the ſame contracted ſpirit, they complained of permiſſion being given to diſſenting clergymen, to adminiſter baptiſm in private families, and of the dangerous increaſe of unlicenced ſchools and ſeminaries of learning." P. 88.

This language ſeems to us to be harſh and unwarranted. The increaſing numbers of the diſſenters, the ardour with which they endeavoured to make new converts, and the favour which had been already ſhown to them, might naturally excite alarm among the friends of the eſtabliſhed church. That upon this occaſion many of the clergy were warmed into zeal, and betrayed into paſſion, cannot be denied; but zeal is not bigotry, nor does a quick ſenſe of injury, real or imagined, always prove a contracted ſpirit. With reſpect to the Teſt-Act itſelf, we ſhall not here enter into the arguments upon it. But we cannot juſtify the moral conduct of thoſe, who, having ſeparated themſelves from the communion of the church, return occaſionally into her boſom, in order to qualify themſelves for holding civil offices. If religious motives have induced any perſons to ſtep without the pale of the church, religious motives alone ſhould indnce them to return within it.

This

This hiſtorian has drawn the characters of ſome of the leading men, both among the Whigs and Tories, with force and ſpirit. We ſhall extract the portrait which he gives of the Duke of Marlborough.

"The accompliſhments of a courtier and ſtateſman the Duke of Marlborough poſſeſſed in a degree inferior to none of his contemporaries, while his military talents raiſed him far above all rivalſhip and competition. The natural advantages of a fine figure and dignified mien, embelliſhed with all the graces of the court, to which he was introduced at an early ſtage of life, before his more uſeful qualifications were diſcovered, made Lord Churchill the firſt object of notice and admiration in every polite circle. While theſe exterior excellencies recommended him as the fitteſt perſon to be employed on buſineſs of compliment at foreign courts, his faſcinating addreſs, his political knowledge, and his acute penetration into characters, rendered him the moſt able and ſucceſsful negotiator in the more weighty affairs of ſtate.

"The early proficiency of Lord Churchill in every branch of warlike ſcience, and his meritorious exploits in the ſtation of a ſubaltern commander, had excited a general expectation of his aſcending to diſtinguiſhed ſuperiority in the line of his profeſſion. The hiſtory of ten eventful campaigns demonſtrated that nothing was expected from him which he did not perform; and that there was not a ſingle accompliſhment of a general, in which he did not excel. His comprehenſive and various capacity was equally adapted to complicated and detached objects. In the ſeveral departments of plan and ſtratagem, and of enterpriſe and action, he was alike ſucceſsful. The general arrangement of the campaign, and the diſpoſitions which he made in the day of battle; his choice of ground, his compoſure, and preſence of mind in the heat of an engagement, his improvement of victory, and his ready expedients under bad fortune, for a defeat he never knew, were all evidences of ſuch diverſity of talents, and ſuch a ſtupendous pitch of military genius, as never have been ſurpaſſed by thoſe of the greateſt commanders in ancient or modern times." P. 251.

As we learn from the author, that the military part of his hiſtory has been approved of by "ſome able judges," who have encouraged his diffidence upon a ſubject, "foreign to his line of ſtudy and habits;" we ſhall offer our remarks with heſitation upon a branch of hiſtory certainly not the moſt familiar to ourſelves. It can be no eaſy taſk for the philoſopher immured in his cloſet, and accuſtomed to the gloom and the repoſe of ſolitude, to deſcribe the progreſs of campaigns, the ſtratagems of Generals, and the diſpoſitions of armies. Much theoretical knowledge however may be gained, even upon theſe ſubjects, by the help of books, and by the converſation of profeſſional men. Of theſe advantages it would appear that Dr. S. has availed himſelf; and his account of the war is in general clear and intereſting. If we were to make any exception

to

however, that where both deſerved much blame, neither had eſcaped merited cenſure. If the Tories diſcovered little moderation upon coming into office at the Queen's acceſſion; if upon their diſmiſſal they acted with violence and inconſiſtency; if, finally, upon their reſuming the reins of government in 1710, they precipitated themſelves into the arms of France; the Whigs ſhowed equal intemperance both in power and in diſgrace. It is impoſſible to reflect upon the advantageous terms of peace, which were offered by the French Monarch in 1707, and refuſed by the Engliſh Miniſters, without condemning their ſelfiſhneſs, obſtinacy, and duplicity. The people were kept in ignorance of the propoſals made by Louis; and the war was protracted, when every principle of prudence required its termination. It is true, Doctor Somerville does not conceal the faults of the Whigs, but he reprobates the temerity, inconſiſtency, and miſconduct of the Tories.

The account which this author has given of the debates between the two Houſes of Convocation, ſeems to have been dictated by the ſame ſpirit; and ſome of his reflections upon the conduct of the lower clergy are, we think, too ſevere.

"They profeſſed," ſays he, "conſcientious ſcruples about adminiſtering the ſacrament to unworthy perſons, as a qualification for office; but, glancing at the Proteſtant Diſſenters under this deſcription, they afforded too juſt ground for imputing their ſcruples to the narrow bigotry of partiſans, rather than to that ſalutary and well-directed zeal, which flows from the light of pure religion. In the ſame contracted ſpirit, they complained of permiſſion being given to diſſenting clergymen, to adminiſter baptiſm in private families, and of the dangerous increaſe of unlicenced ſchools and ſeminaries of learning." P. 88.

This language ſeems to us to be harſh and unwarranted. The increaſing numbers of the diſſenters, the ardour with which they endeavoured to make new converts, and the favour which had been already ſhown to them, might naturally excite alarm among the friends of the eſtabliſhed church. That upon this occaſion many of the clergy were warmed into zeal, and betrayed into paſſion, cannot be denied; but zeal is not bigotry, nor does a quick ſenſe of injury, real or imagined, always prove a contracted ſpirit. With reſpect to the Teſt-Act itſelf, we ſhall not here enter into the arguments upon it. But we cannot juſtify the moral conduct of thoſe, who, having ſeparated themſelves from the communion of the church, return occaſionally into her boſom, in order to qualify themſelves for holding civil offices. If religious motives have induced any perſons to ſtep without the pale of the church, religious motives alone ſhould indnce them to return within it.

This

This historian has drawn the characters of some of the leading men, both among the Whigs and Tories, with force and spirit. We shall extract the portrait which he gives of the Duke of Marlborough.

"The accomplishments of a courtier and statesman the Duke of Marlborough possessed in a degree inferior to none of his contemporaries, while his military talents raised him far above all rivalship and competition. The natural advantages of a fine figure and dignified mien, embellished with all the graces of the court, to which he was introduced at an early stage of life, before his more useful qualifications were discovered, made Lord Churchill the first object of notice and admiration in every polite circle. While these exterior excellencies recommended him as the fittest person to be employed on business of compliment at foreign courts, his fascinating address, his political knowledge, and his acute penetration into characters, rendered him the most able and successful negotiator in the more weighty affairs of state.

"The early proficiency of Lord Churchill in every branch of warlike science, and his meritorious exploits in the station of a subaltern commander, had excited a general expectation of his ascending to distinguished superiority in the line of his profession. The history of ten eventful campaigns demonstrated that nothing was expected from him which he did not perform; and that there was not a single accomplishment of a general, in which he did not excel. His comprehensive and various capacity was equally adapted to complicated and detached objects. In the several departments of plan and stratagem, and of enterprise and action, he was alike successful. The general arrangement of the campaign, and the dispositions which he made in the day of battle; his choice of ground, his composure, and presence of mind in the heat of an engagement, his improvement of victory, and his ready expedients under bad fortune, for a defeat he never knew, were all evidences of such diversity of talents, and such a stupendous pitch of military genius, as never have been surpassed by those of the greatest commanders in ancient or modern times." P. 251.

As we learn from the author, that the military part of his history has been approved of by "some able judges," who have encouraged his diffidence upon a subject, "foreign to his line of study and habits;" we shall offer our remarks with hesitation upon a branch of history certainly not the most familiar to ourselves. It can be no easy task for the philosopher immured in his closet, and accustomed to the gloom and the repose of solitude, to describe the progress of campaigns, the stratagems of Generals, and the dispositions of armies. Much theoretical knowledge however may be gained, even upon these subjects, by the help of books, and by the conversation of professional men. Of these advantages it would appear that Dr. S. has availed himself; and his account of the war is in general clear and interesting. If we were to make any exception

to

to this obſervation, it would be to the deſcription which he has given of the celebrated battle of Blenheim.

"If Marſhal Tallard," ſays Dr. Somerville, "had advanced with the right wing, againſt the detachment which began the action at the village of Blenheim, he might have driven them back before the Duke of Marlborough had time to form the great body of his troops on the plain, or to advance to their aſſiſtance." P. 62.

Now, it is well known that Tallard was ignorant of his troops being ſo hemmed in by the allies in the village of Blenheim, as to render them incapable of acting. The Marſhal had gone to obſerve the motions of the army upon the left, and was taken priſoner (a circumſtance not mentioned by this author) in returning. Accordingly, the fault of not withdrawing the infantry from the village of Blenheim, is imputed, by M. de Feuquieres, to the General Officers, who commanded the right after the capture of Tallard.

We ſhall extract Dr. S.'s account of the battle of Malplaquet, which appears to us to give a more accurate notion of that dearly-purchaſed victory than is commonly entertained.

"The Marſhal Villars, ſuſpecting the Duke of Marlborough's deſign of ſitting down before Mons, moved with the whole of his army towards that city; but the confederates, having quickly followed the Prince of Heſſe, arrived before him. Villars had, however, advanced as far as Malplaquet, and made choice of a ſituation for his camp, which, from its natural ſtrength, ſeemed to ſecure him againſt any ſudden attack, while its proximity to Mons might afford him an opportunity of annoying the beſieging army, and preventing its ſucceſs. Attending to the poſture of the French camp, in which their army was prepared for action without any change of its diſpoſition, we rather wonder at the temerity of the allies attempting to engage it, than at the immenſe loſs of men by which they purchaſed the name of victory at Malplaquet. Their wings were placed behind two thick and deep woods; the right behind Lagniere, which had a moraſs in its front, and the left behind Sart. The centre was poſted on riſing ground, in the opening between the back of the woods, with the cavalry behind it*. To render their ſituation more ſecure, ſeveral lines of trenches were thrown up, and covered with trees; and ſome pieces

* "Quincy, tom. vi. p. 188. St. Simon, tom. v. p. 555. Lediard, vol. iii. p. 165. Quincy, tom. vi. p. 190. From the plans of the ground on which the battle was fought, drawn by different hands, it appears that theſe woods have various names; that upon the right being alſo called *Merte* wood; that on the left, *Ternieres*, &c. Compare Hiſt. of Europe, Led. Quinc. &c. This battle is ſometimes called the battle of Malplaquet, and ſometimes Blaregnies; both theſe places being near the ſpot where it was fought."

of

of cannon placed in front of the camp. Some of the infantry were alſo ſtationed in the woods, in front of the wings, and ſome in their ſkirts, upon the ſides of the opening or plain. The confederate army had encamped in the plain, adjoining to the bottom of the opening between the woods. The armies were ſo near [10th *July*] that a cannonading and ſkirmiſhes between them immediately took place; and it was determined by the principal commanders of the allies, to make an attack upon the French lines without delay. The hazard appeared ſo great, that the Dutch deputies, with their wonted caution, remonſtrated againſt the attempt; but there was no choice, except compliance, or raiſing the ſiege of Mons, which would have been rendered impracticable, had the enemy been permitted to remain in a poſt ſo convenient for intercepting proviſions, and making advantageous attacks upon the beſiegers."

" 11 *Sept.* 1709. } The deſcription of an engagement which laſted above five hours, with various turns of ſucceſs, would lead me into prolixity, unpleaſant to readers who are not critically ſtudious of military operations. Let it ſuffice to obſerve, that the ſucceſs of the allies in diſlodging the French, for, conſidering the orderly retreat of the latter, and their own immenſe loſs, it hardly deſerves the name of a victory, ſeems to have been principally owing to the following cauſes: The left wing of the allies paſſed the moraſs which covered the right of the French, with eaſe and expedition ſurpriſing to both armies, and conſtrained the latter to fall back upon their entrenchments and centre, which occaſioned derangement and conſternation among the enemy at the commencement of the action. The allies, who were ſuperior in number*, brought up freſh troops upon the centre of the enemy, weakened by the detachments which were ſent to ſuſtain the right wing, hard preſſed by the confederate troops which had thus ſuddenly paſſed the moraſs†. The left wing of the French fought with great intrepidity under the Marſhal Villars, and was likely to prevail againſt the confederates, who were falling in great numbers, when the news of the General's being dangerouſly wounded, ſpread a ſudden depreſſion among them, arreſted their progreſs, and finally decided the fortune of the day‡.

" This was the moſt obſtinate and bloody battle that occurred in the courſe of the war; and, if the greater loſs of men may be reckoned among the proofs of a defeat, the pretenſions of the confederates to victory appear extremely dubious. Almoſt the whole of the Dutch infantry were cut off in the field; and the joint loſs of the allies, in-

---

* " The allies had an army of eighty thouſand: the French between ſixty and ſeventy thouſand.

† " The merit of paſſing the moraſs was aſcribed to the intrepidity of the Duke of Argyle, who led on the Britiſh troops in the right wing (Life of Argyle, p. 59); and the breaking the centre of the enemy, to the good conduct of Major General Cadogan.

‡ " Villars, tom. iii. p. 146. Feuquieres, vol. ii. p. 178. Barré, tom. x. p. 557. St. Simon, vol. v. p. 311, 454."

cluding

cluding killed and wounded, amounted, at the loweſt computation, to eighteen, while the loſs of the French probably did not exceed fifteen thouſand*." P. 349.

As we have other obſervations to make upon this work, we ſhall reſume our account at a future period.

(To be continued.)

ART. II. *A Third Diſſertation on Fever. Part II. Containing an Inquiry into the Remedies which have been employed with a View to carry off a regular continued Fever, without leaving it to purſue its ordinary Courſe. By George Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Senior Phyſician to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, and Reader on the Practice of Phyſic in London.* 8vo. 200 pp. 3s. 6d. Johnſon. 1799.

THE author having, in a former eſſay, given the hiſtory of a regular continued fever, and ſhown the manner in which it would uſually terminate if left to take its courſe, proceeds in the eſſay before us to deſcribe the remedies phyſicians have uſually employed, with the view of ſhortening its duration, or leſſening its fatality. He alſo attempts to account, or give the reaſons that have induced phyſicians to employ thoſe remedies, and which have made them popular.

The firſt and moſt general remedy employed in fever is bleeding. This has obtained its popularity, Dr. Fordyce thinks, in conſequence of our having confounded with fever all diſeaſes in which the velocity of the blood is conſiderably increaſed. It having been obſerved that pain is diminiſhed in pleuriſy, and other topical inflammations attended with an increaſed velocity of the pulſe, by bleeding, and that the diſeaſe

---

* "Lediard, vol. ii, p. 171. Military Hiſtory of Eugene, p. 147. Quincy, tom. vi. p. 201. The victory of Malplaquet is an inſtance of the ſingular good fortune of the Duke of Marlborough. It is admitted by his friends, that his engaging the enemy there was one of the raſheſt enterpriſes of his life; and that the ſucceſs, if ſuch it might be called, was in a great meaſure owing to the accident of Villars being wounded. The Chevalier de St. George exerted himſelf with great bravery in the left wing, endeavouring to make it maintain its ground. St. Simon, tom. v. p. 465."

is frequently ſubdued or cured by it; and a quick pulſe being a frequent attendant on fever, and conſidered by ſome eminent teachers in medicine as conſtituting its eſſence, bleeding came to be eſteemed a remedy againſt fever. Bleeding may alſo have acquired a part of its popularity as a remedy in this diſeaſe, the author thinks, from certain ſuperſtitious notions common among barbarous people, and afterwards may have been continued from habit. As in ſome countries the inhabitants cut off a joint of a finger, or in other ways mutilate themſelves, to propitiate the deity, ſo blood may have been drawn as an atonement for the ſame purpoſe.

The author next enquires whether bleeding, the known effect of which is to reduce the force of the circulation, is adapted to the cure of fever. As one of the earlieſt ſymptoms of fever is debility, and as the appetite and digeſtive powers are deficient, and conſequently ſtrength is not recruited during its continuance, it follows, and experience, Dr. F. ſays, ſhows the concluſion to be juſt, that bleeding, by abſtracting from the powers of the conſtitution, has a tendency to increaſe the fatality of fever. Topical bleeding, however, under certain circumſtances, may be uſeful.

"Taking away blood," he ſays, "from the veſſels of the head has, in ſome caſes, immediately carried off fever; it has alſo tended to diminiſh delirium, accompanied with fulneſs of the veſſels of the head, even when it does not ſhorten the diſeaſe." P. 12.

The author next conſiders how far purgatives, or medicines that increaſe other glandular ſecretions, have a tendency to diminiſh or cure fever. They who imagine all fevers to be occaſioned by matter introduced into the body, in the manner we ſee ſmall-pox or meaſles produced, give purges or other evacuants, with the view of eliminating or diſcharging ſuch matter. Two ſtages, or periods of the diſeaſe, have been conceived as proper for the exhibition of purgatives. The one, before the offending matter is ſuppoſed to have entered the ſyſtem, or become intimately mixed with the juices; the other, after it has been altered by fermentation, or ſome other proceſs in the veſſels, when it is ſaid to be digeſted or concocted. Purges are given in the firſt ſtage of fever, with the view of diſcharging the *fomes* on which it depends, and thence preventing its running its courſe, in the latter ſtage or criſis, to aſſiſt nature in diſcharging the concocted matter. But experience, the author ſays, warrants him in ſaying, that purges have no power in removing fever, given at either of theſe ſtages of the diſeaſe.

"It

"It is indeed neceſſary," he ſays, "at all times, during the progreſs of a regular continued fever, to keep the inteſtinal canal free of feculent matter; yet, that making further evacuation by purging, or increaſing the ſecretion from any of the glands, ſo as to occaſion evacuation, is of no uſe in carrying off the fever, but rather tends to prevent the fever from being carried off, and if it is carried off, to produce relapſes." P. 21.

It is well known, however, that certain preparations of antimony, which act as evacuants, given early in fever, have the property of bringing on a criſis, or appearances ſimilar to thoſe we obſerve at the criſis of fever, and thence of ſhortening its duration. Ipecacuanha has alſo a ſimilar power, but in a leſs degree. This power of producing a criſis, and of ſhortening the duration of fever, does not depend, the author thinks, on the power which thoſe drugs have of exciting vomiting, or of increaſing any other ſenſible evacuation; as ſquills and other medicines excite vomiting without producing any ſalutary effect on fever. He does not, however, pretend to judge in what manner antimony or ipecacuanha operate in producing criſis. To experience alone we are indebted for our knowledge of thoſe powers. Dr. Fordyce gives various proceſſes for making kermes mineral, tartarized antimony, and the antimonial powder. The moſt efficacious of theſe, he thinks, is the tartarized antimony, as directed to be prepared by the College, in the laſt edition of their Pharmacopœia. He thinks Dr. James mixed a ſmall portion of it with his powder, although it is not mentioned in the ſpecification.

Inflammation occurring at the beginning of fever, not unfrequently, the author obſerves, carries off the diſeaſe. Hence, he thinks it probable that phyſicians may have been led to apply bliſters to the ſurface of the body to excite inflammation, and ſometimes with the happieſt effect. But when fever is cured by inflammation, ariſing ſpontaneouſly, or occaſioned by the application of bliſters, the uſual ſymptoms attending a criſis do not occur.

"The fever ſimply ceaſes, the head-ach goes off, the tongue becomes clean, depreſſion of ſtrength leaves the patient, all the evacuations come into their ordinary ſtate as in health, the patient ſleeps, and has his appetite reſtored." P. 113.

Topical inflammation, however, more often has only a partial effect; that is, it relieves head-ach, or ſome ſymptom of fever, but does not cure the diſeaſe. When antimonial preparations have been given, and repeated for ſome days, without checking the fever, a bliſter may be applied; if that ſhould alleviate, but not cure the fever, a ſecond may be tried; but if

the patient ſhould not be relieved, no more ſhould be applied, as, by increaſing irritation, they will reduce the ſtrength of the patient, and thence contribute to the fatality of the diſeaſe.

Profuſe ſweats frequently attending the ſolution of fever, warm, ſtimulating medicines have been commonly given, and the patients have been kept in cloſe, warm rooms, with the view of exciting that evacuation; but the perſpiration ſo procured rarely terminates the fever; on the contrary, by debilitating the patients, it renders them leſs able to combat with the diſeaſe.

"In the criſis of fever," the author obſerves, "there is not ſweating alone, but an univerſal increaſe of the ſecretions. The tongue becomes moiſt, the cruſt covering it is exfoliated, a laxity takes place in the inteſtines, ſometimes a conſiderable purging; the ſkin regains its healthy appearance, and is no longer contracted upon the muſcles; a relaxation every where takes place." P. 134.

As the bark of the cinchona cures intermittents, it has been frequently exhibited to patients in continued fever, and ſometimes with ſucceſs; but it much oftener happens, that, inſtead of curing the fever, the ſymptoms are exaſperated by taking it. The head-ach becomes more intenſe, the thirſt greater, the tongue and ſkin drier, the delirium more violent, and the criſis is probably protracted. The author next treats of the putrefaction of the humours, which ſometimes, although rarely, occurs in fever; but for theſe particulars we ſhall refer our readers to the work, where Dr. F. diſplays the ſame original turn of thinking which was obſervable in his former eſſays.

ART. III. *A Voyage round the World, performed in the Years* 1785, 1786, 1787, *and* 1788, *by the Bouſſole and Aſtrolabe, under the Command of J. F. G. de la Perouſe. Publiſhed by Order of the National Aſſembly, under the Superintendence of L. A. Millet-Mureau, Brigadier-General in the Corps of Engineers, Director of Fortifications, Member of the Conſtitutional Aſſembly, and Fellow of ſeveral Literary Societies at Paris. In Two Volumes. Illuſtrated by a Variety of Charts and Plates, in a ſeparate Folio Volume. Tranſlated from the French.* 4to. 5l. 5s. Robinſons. 1799.

ART. IV. *A Voyage round the World, in the Years* 1785, 1786, 1787, *and* 1788. *By J. F. G. de la Perouſe. Publiſhed conformably to the Decree of the National Aſſembly of the* 22*d of April,*

April, 1791; and edited by M. L. A. Millet-Mureau, &c. &c. In Three Volumes. Tranſlated from the French. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. Johnſon. 1799.

ART. V. *The Voyage of La Perouſe round the World, in the Years* 1785, 1786, 1787, *and* 1788, *with the Nautical Tables, arranged by M. L. A. Millet-Mureau, &c. &c. To which is prefixed, a Narrative of an intereſting Voyage from Manilla to St. Blaiſe; and annexed, Travels over the Continent, with the Diſpatches of La Perouſe, in* 1787 *and* 1788. *by M. de Leſſeps. Tranſlated from the French. Illuſtrated with Fifty-One Plates. Two Volumes.* 8vo. 1l. 1s. Stockdale. 1798.

THIS gallant but unfortunate navigator, undertook his perilous, and indeed fatal voyage of diſcovery, under the auſpices of the old French government, and the immediate patronage of the laſt of the French Kings. Whoever will be at the pains to peruſe his inſtructions, as communicated more particularly from the monarch himſelf, will find an ample and ſatisfactory refutation of various calumnies which have been circulated, both againſt the former government, and that much injured Prince; and to which a late traveller (Sonnini) whoſe publication we ſhall ſoon have occaſion to notice, has idly contributed his portion, with the intemperate zeal of a Republican and a Jacobin.

It has been objected, and perhaps not without reaſon, that the plan of M. la Perouſe's voyage extended too far, and that the inveſtigation of the Eaſtern Coaſt of Tartary, would of itſelf ſufficiently have exerciſed the profeſſional ſkill of the navigator himſelf, and the ſcientific individuals by whom he was accompanied. Had the government who employed Perouſe been ſatisfied with this, we probably at this time ſhould not have had to deplore the loſs of ſo accompliſhed and amiable a man, with a numerous train of enlightened companions; and we ſhould certainly have known ſome particulars contributing to the elucidation of important matters, both in geography and natural hiſtory, which muſt be concealed from us, till ſome adventurers, equally daring, and more fortunate, ſhall purſue with better omens the ſame track. One part at leaſt is aſcertained by the diſcoveries of la Perouſe, and ſtill more confirmed by the ſubſequent voyage of Vancouver, that there is no navigable paſſage from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. To this may be added, that what former navigators eſteemed the Continent, as they coaſted along the ſhores of America, in the Pacific Ocean to the north, was, in fact, a number of iſlands, and

that

that the Behring's Bay of our countryman, Cook, may probably not exiſt.

The original work is publiſhed in four volumes, quarto; but in the firſt of theſe Engliſh tranſlations it is compreſſed into two. Of the firſt volume, 255 pages are employed with the account of the different decrees of the National Aſſembly, enjoining this voyage; the private inſtructions of the King, in the higheſt degree honourable to his good ſenſe and philanthropy; and papers of various kinds, the object of which was to promote and facilitate the accompliſhment of the voyage, in all its various deſigns.

The object of the expedition, as explained in the firſt chapter, or rather in the introductory matter, we ſhall in part extract. The track from Europe to Otaheite is ſo familiar, that perhaps we may be excuſed inſerting that part of la Perouſe's inſtructions; having arrived at that iſland, he was to proceed as follows:

"After a month's ſtay, the Sieur de la Perouſe will ſet ſail from Otaheite. He may call, on his way, at the iſlands of Huaheine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, and other of the Society Iſlands, in order to procure additional ſupplies of proviſion, furniſh thoſe iſlands with European manufactures uſeful to their inhabitants, and ſow ſeeds, plant trees, pulſe, &c. which may hereafter afford new reſources to Europeans navigating theſe ſeas.

"On quitting the Society Iſlands, he will ſteer his courſe north-weſt, to fetch the latitude of Quiros's Iſland of St. Bernardo, which is about 11°. He will purſue his ſearch of this iſland, only from 158° to 160° of longitude; and from the latitude of 11° he will ſteer north-weſt to the parallel of 5°, and the longitude of 166° or 167°. He will then ſhape his courſe to the ſouth-weſt, croſſing in this direction that part of the ſea which lies to the north of the Archipelago of the Friendly Iſlands, where it is probable, from the reports of the natives of theſe iſlands, he will fall in with a great number of others, never yet viſited by Europeans, and not uninhabited. It is to be wiſhed, that he may make Quiros's Iſland of the Handſome Nation, which he will ſeek for between the parallels of 11° and 11° ½, from the longitude of 169° to 171°, and Bougainville's Navigator's Iſlands, whence he will ſteer for the Friendly Iſlands, to procure refreſhments. On quitting the Friendly Iſlands, he will get into the latitude of the Iſle of Pines, lying off the ſouth-eaſt point of New Caledonia; when he has made it, he will coaſt along the weſtern ſhore, which has never yet been viſited; and he will ſatisfy himſelf, whether it be one ſingle iſland only, or a cluſter of ſeveral. If after having reconnoitered the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Caledonia he can fetch Queen Charlotte's Iſlands, he will endeavour to make Mendana's Iſland of Santa Cruz, and aſcertain its extent to the ſouthward. But if the wind will not allow him to make good this courſe, he will bear away for the Deliverance Iſlands, off the eaſtern point of the land of the Arſacides, diſcovered by Surville

Surville in 1769. He will run down their ſouthern coaſt, which neither Surville nor any other navigator has explored, and he will ſatisfy himſelf whether theſe lands do not form a group of iſlands, as is probable, which he will endeavour to particularize.

" It is to be preſumed that they are inhabited on the ſouthern ſide, as they are known to be on the northern; and perhaps ſome refreſhments are to be procured there. He will likewiſe endeavour to find an iſland to the north-weſt of the land of the Arſacides, the eaſtern coaſt of which was perceived by Mr. de Bougainville in 1768; but he will not ſpend more time in ſearch of it than he may judge will allow him afterwards to fetch without difficulty Cape Deliverance, at the ſouth-eaſt point of Louiſiada; and he will endeavour, if he can, to examine the eaſtern coaſt of this land before he arrives at the Cape. He will proceed, from Cape Deliverance, to paſs the Strait of Endeavour; and in this paſſage he will try to aſcertain, whether the land of Louiſiada be contiguous to that of New Guinea, and will reconnoitre all this part of the coaſt from Cape Deliverance to the iſland of St. Bartholomew, eaſt-north-eaſt of Cape Walſh, of which at preſent we have a very imperfect knowledge. It is much to be wiſhed that he may be able to examine the Bay of Carpentaria, but he muſt remember that the north-weſt monſoon to the ſouth of the line begins about the 15th of November; and that the limits of this monſoon are not ſo preciſe, but that they may ſometimes extend beyond the latitude of 10° ſouth. It is of importance therefore that he ſhould employ the utmoſt diligence in this part of his reſearches, and take care ſo to ſhape his courſe, and employ his canvas, as to have paſſed the meridian of the ſouth-weſt point of the iſland of Timor before the 20th of November. If, contrary to all probability, he ſhall have found it impoſſible to procure refreſhments, and ſupply himſelf with wood and water in the places he will have viſited ſubſequently to his departure from the Friendly Iſlands, from which it is ſuppoſed he will ſail about the 15th of July, he will touch at Prince's Iſland, at the entrance of the Strait of Sunda, near the weſt point of the iſle of Java. On leaving Prince's Iſland, or, if he has not been under the neceſſity of touching there, on quitting the channel of New Holland, he will ſhape his courſe ſo as to explore the weſtern ſhore of this land, beginning his examination as near the equator as the winds will permit. He will run down the weſtern coaſt, and take a cloſer view of the ſouthern, the greater part of which has never been viſited, finiſhing his ſurvey at Van Diemen's Land, at Adventure's Bay, or Prince Frederic Henry's, whence he will make ſail for Cook's Strait, and anchor in Queen Charlotte Sound, in that ſtrait, between the two iſlands which conſtitute New Zealand. This harbour will form the third rendezvous of the frigates, in caſe of ſeparation. Here he will repair his veſſels, lay in wood and water, with refreſhments. It is preſumed that he will be ready to put to ſea from this port in the beginning of March, 1787. On his departure from Cook's Strait, or from New Zealand, he will get into the parallel of 41° or 42°, and keep it as far as the longitude of 130° weſt. When he has reached this meridian, he will ſhape his courſe northwards, in order to get into the trade-winds, and into the latitude of the Marqueſas Iſlands of Mendoza; and to get ſupplies for his veſſels,

veſſels, he will put into Mendana's Harbour of Madre de Dios, on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Santa Chriſtiana, called by Cook Reſolution Bay. This will be the fourth rendezvous, if the veſſels ſhould ſeparate. This paſſage, it may be preſumed, will not occupy more than two months, ſo that the veſſels will be ready to ſail about the 15th of May. If, when he puts to ſea from the Marqueſas Iſlands, the wind ſhould be ſufficiently favourable to allow him to make good his courſe to the north, he may reconnoitre ſome of the iſlands to the eaſt of the Sandwich Iſles, which he will afterwards viſit, and where he may enlarge his ſtock of proviſions, but will make no ſtay. He will make without delay for the north-weſt coaſt of America; and for this purpoſe he will proceed to the latitude of 30° north, in order to get out of the trade-winds, and fetch the coaſt in the latitude of 36° 20′ at Punta de Pinos, to the ſouth of Port Monterey, which may be known by the mountains or ſierra of Santa Lucia. It is probable that he may reach this coaſt about the 10th or 15th of July. He will be particularly careful to examine thoſe parts which were not ſeen by Captain Cook, and of which no idea can be formed from the accounts of the Ruſſian or Spaniſh navigators. He will make a ſtrict ſearch, in the parts not yet known, to ſee whether there be not ſome river, or ſome narrow gulph, forming a communication, by means of the interior lakes, with ſome parts of Hudſon's Bay. He will purſue his ſearch as far as Behring's Bay and Mount Saint Elias, and will viſit the harbours of Bucarelli and Los Remedios, diſcovered by the Spaniards in 1775. Prince William's Sound, and Cook's River, having been ſufficiently examined, he will not waſte his time in viſiting them, but from Mount Elias he will ſhape his courſe for the iſlands of Shumagin, near the peninſula of Alaſcha.

" He will afterwards viſit the Archipelago of the Aleutian Iſlands, and in ſucceſſion the two cluſters of iſlands to the weſt of them, the true ſituation of which are unknown, and which altogether, with the coaſts of Aſia and America, form the grand northern baſin or gulph.

" When he has finiſhed this examination, he will put into the port of Avatſcha, or St. Peter and St. Paul, at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the peninſula of Kamtſchatka. He will endeavour to reach this harbour about the 15th or 20th of September, and this will form the fifth rendezvous, in caſe of ſeparation.

" Here he will diligently ſupply the wants of his veſſels, and take the neceſſary meaſures for being ſecure of finding proviſion there, when he ſhall return in 1788.

" He will manage his affairs ſo as to be able to ſet ſail from this port in the courſe of the firſt ten days of October. He will coaſt along and explore all the Kuriles Iſlands, the north-eaſt, eaſt, and ſouth coaſts of Japan; and as the ſeaſon advances, according as he ſhall find the winds more or leſs favourable, and the ſeas more or leſs dangerous, he will extend his ſearch to the iſlands on the eaſt and ſouth of Japan, to thoſe of Lekeyo, and as far as Formoſa.

" When he has finiſhed this examination, he will put in at Macao and Canton, or at Manilla, according to circumſtances. This port will be the ſixth rendezvous, if a ſeparation ſhould take place. It is to be preſumed he will arrive here about the end of 1787.

" In

" In this port he will refit and revictual his ſhips, and will wait for the ſetting in of the ſouth-weſt monſoon, which is commonly in the beginning of March; he may delay his departure, however, till the 1ſt of April, if his crews ſhall be in need of longer repoſe, and if, from the information he may have obtained, he ſhall deem his voyage towards the north too arduous before that period.

" Whatever may be the duration of his ſtay when he quits this port, he will ſhape his courſe ſo as to paſs the ſtrait, which ſeparates the iſland of Formoſa from the coaſt of China, or between that iſland and thoſe to the eaſt of it.

" He will viſit with circumſpection the weſtern coaſt of Corea, and the Gulph of Whang Hay, without venturing too far, and taking care to have it in his power to double eaſily the ſouth coaſt of Corea, with the ſouth-weſt or ſoutherly winds.

" He will then reconnoitre the eaſtern coaſt of this peninſula, that of Tartary, where there is a pearl fiſhery, and the oppoſite coaſt of Japan. All theſe coaſts are completely unknown to Europeans. He will paſs the Strait of Teſſoy, and viſit the iſlands known by the name of Jeſo, with that which the Dutch have called Staten Iſland, and the Ruſſians Nadezda, of which we have hitherto but confuſed notions, from ſome ancient accounts which the Dutch Eaſt-India Company have ſuffered to tranſpire, but the fidelity of which has never been aſcertained. He will finiſh his examination of ſuch of the Kuriles Iſlands as he was unable to viſit in the preceding November, on his paſſage from Avatſcha to Macao. He will ſail out from between theſe iſlands as near as poſſible to the ſouthern point of Kamtſchatka; and he will come to an anchor in the port of Avatſcha, the ſeventh rendezvous, in caſe of ſeparation.

" Having refitted here, and taken in proviſion, he will put to ſea again in the beginning of Auguſt. He will get into the latitude of $57\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north in the meridian of 180°.

" He will ſteer his courſe to the weſtward, in queſt of an iſland or country, ſaid to have been diſcovered by the Spaniards in 1610, and he will then proceed ſouth-weſt or ſouth-ſouth-weſt, to reconnoitre the ſcattered iſlands in that direction, to the eaſt of the Ladrone or Marianne Iſlands.

" He may touch at the iſland of Tinian, but he will regulate his ſtay, and his ſubſequent courſe, by the north-eaſt monſoon, which does not begin till October northward of the line, ſo as, that on leaving the iſland of Tinian, he may run down and examine the new Carolinas, lying to the ſouth-weſt of the iſland of Guaham, one of the Ladrones; and to the eaſt of Mindanao, one of the Philippines. He will purſue this examination as far as the iſlands of St. Andrew.

" He will then touch at Mindanao, putting into the port ſituate on the ſouthern coaſt oppoſite the iſland of Sangir.

" After a fortnight's ſtay here, employed in procuring refreſhments, he will ſteer for the Molucca Iſlands, and may anchor at Ternate for a ſupply of proviſion.

" As the north-weſt monſoon, which then reigns to the ſouthward of the line, will not allow a paſſage through the ſtrait of Sunda, he will avail himſelf of the variation of the winds in the neighbourhood of

the

the equator, to ſail between Seram and Bouro, or between Bouro and Bouton, and he will endeavour to make his way out between ſome of the iſlands to the eaſt or weſt of Timor.

" It is probable, that having now paſſed the parallel of 10° ſouth, he may find himſelf beyond the limits of the north-weſt monſoon; and may eaſily advance towards the weſt with eaſterly or ſouth-eaſterly winds, ſo as to reach the iſle of France, which will be the eighth rendezvous of the ſhips.

" He will ſtay at the iſle of France no longer than is abſolutely neceſſary for putting himſelf into a proper condition to return to Europe; and he will avail himſelf of the latter ſummer months for the paſſage he will have to make through the ſeas to the ſouth of the Cape of Good Hope.

" On leaving the iſle of France, he will get into the mean parallel between 54° and 55° ſouth, to ſearch for Cape Circumciſion, diſcovered in 1739 by Lozier Bouvet.

" He will fetch this latitude in the longitude of 15° eaſt, and keep the parallel of 54° or 55°, as far as the meridian of Paris. When he reaches this point he will purſue the ſearch no farther.

" If at this period he ſhall be of opinion, that his veſſels are not ſufficiently provided with water and proviſion for the paſſage to Europe, he will touch at the Cape of Good Hope, to enable them to continue their voyage, and this ſpot ſhall be the ninth rendezvous in caſe of ſeparation.

" Whichever part he may have taken, he will endeavour in his return to Europe, to make the iſlands of Gough, Alvarez, Triſtan d'Acunha, Saxemburg, and dos Picos, and if he fall in with them, he will aſcertain their ſituations, which are ſtill doubtful. He will return to the port of Breſt, where it is probable he may arrive in July or Auguſt, 1789.

" Though the route of the Sieur de la Perouſe be traced in the preſent inſtructions, and the periods of his putting into port, with the ſtay he is to make, indicated, his Majeſty does not mean that he ſhould invariably adhere to this plan. All the calculations, of which a ſketch is here given, muſt be governed by the circumſtances of the voyage, the condition of the crews, ſhips, and proviſion, the events that may occur in the expedition, and accidents, which it is impoſſible to foreſee. Theſe cauſes, ſingly or combined, may alter the plan of his operation, more or leſs; the object of the preſent inſtructions being ſolely to point out the diſcoveries that remain to be made or completed in the different parts of the globe, and the courſe it appears proper for him to purſue, in order to make his reſearches in due order, and ſuiting his different runs, and the periods of his ſtay, to the ſeaſons, and to the prevailing or periodical winds in different parts. His Majeſty, therefore, relying on the experience and judgment of the Sieur de la Perouſe, authoriſes him to make any deviation that he may deem neceſſary, in unforeſeen caſes, purſuing, however, as far as poſſible, the plan traced out, and conforming to the directions given in the other parts of the preſent inſtructions." P. 15.

Proceeding in conformity to theſe plain, but ſagacious inſtructions, la Perouſe leaving the Canaries, and Cape de Verd Iſlands, touched at St. Catharine's, on the coaſt of Brazil. Thence paſſing the Straits of Magellan, he doubled Cape Horn, and put in at the town of La Conception, on the coaſt of Chili, in the Southern Ocean. Leaving La Conception, he viſited Eaſter Iſland, the deſcription of which is curious and intereſting enough to merit a ſecond extract.

" Scarcely a tenth part of the iſland is cultivated; and I am perſuaded, that three days labour of each Indian, is ſufficient to procure ſubſiſtence for a year. This facility of ſupplying the wants of life, induced me to think that the productions of the earth were in common, and the more ſo, as I am almoſt certain, that the houſes are common at leaſt to a whole village or diſtrict. I meaſured one of theſe houſes near our tent; it was three hundred and ten feet long, ten feet wide, and ten feet high in the middle. Its form was that of a canoe reverſed. Its only entrance was by two doors, two feet high, through which it was neceſſary to crawl on all fours. This houſe is large enough to contain upwards of two hundred perſons. It is not the dwelling of a chief, for it is without furniture; and ſo great a ſpace would be uſeleſs to him. It forms a village by itſelf, with the addition of two or three other little houſes at a ſmall diſtance.

" There is probably a chief in each diſtrict, who looks more particularly after the plantations. Captain Cook imagined that this chief was the proprietor; but if this celebrated navigator found any difficulty in procuring a conſiderable quantity of potatoes and yams, it muſt be attributed leſs to the want of theſe vegetables, than to the neceſſity of obtaining almoſt a general conſent for ſelling them.

" With regard to the women, I dare not venture to affirm that they are common to a whole diſtrict, and the children to the republic; but it is certain, that no Indian appeared to poſſeſs the authority of a huſband over any of the women; and if it be true that they are the property of the men, it muſt be confeſſed, that it is a property of which they are very prodigal.

" Some of the habitations are ſubterraneous, as I have already remarked; but others are formed of ruſhes, which proves that there are marſhy places in the iſland. Theſe ruſhes are very ſkilfully arranged, and are a perfect defence againſt the rain. The edifice reſts on a low wall of cut ſtone, eighteen inches thick, in which holes are made at equal diſtances to receive the poles, which form the framing, and are bended over into an arch. Mats of ruſh fill up the ſpace between theſe poles.

" It cannot be doubted, as Captain Cook obſerves, that theſe people have had the ſame origin with thoſe of the other iſlands in the South Sea; their colour, features, and language, are the ſame, and their clothes are likewiſe fabricated out of the bark of the mulberry; but they are very ſcarce, becauſe the want of humidity has deſtroyed theſe trees. The few which remain are only three feet high, and it is even neceſſary to ſurround them with a wall, to defend them from the winds. It is

obſervable, that theſe trees never grow higher than the walls by which they are ſheltered. I have no doubt but in former times theſe iſlanders muſt have poſſeſſed the ſame productions as thoſe of the Society Iſles. Their fruit-trees muſt have periſhed by the drought, as well as the dogs and ſwine, to whom water is abſolutely neceſſary. But man, who in Hudſon's Strait drinks the oil of the whale, becomes accuſtomed to every thing; and I have ſeen the natives of Eaſter Iſland drink ſea-water, like the albatros of Cape Horn. It was the rainy ſeaſon, and a ſmall quantity of brackiſh water was found in cavities near the ſhore. They offered it to us in calabaſhes, but it diſguſted the moſt thirſty. I do not flatter myſelf, that the dogs I gave them will multiply; but I hope that the goats and ſheep, which drink but little, and are fond of ſalt, will thrive in the iſland.

"At one in the afternoon I returned to the tent, with the intention of going on board, in order that Mr. Clonard, my ſecond, might come on ſhore in his turn. Arrived there, I found almoſt every one without either hat or handkerchief. Our forbearance had encouraged the pilferers, and I had ſhared myſelf no better than the reſt. An Indian who aſſiſted me to deſcend from a platform, after rendering me this ſervice, took away my hat, and fled with the utmoſt ſpeed, followed as uſual by all the others. I did not ſuffer him to be purſued, not being deſirous of the excluſive privilege of defence from the ſun, as we were almoſt all without hats. I continued to examine this platform, which is the monument moſt expreſſive of the ancient talents of theſe people for building; for the pompous title of architecture cannot be applied here with any propriety. They appear never to have had the leaſt knowledge of any cement, but they cut and faſhion the ſtones in perfection, and have placed them according to the regular rules for joining maſſes of this material.

"I collected ſpecimens of theſe ſtones, and found them to conſiſt of lavas of different denſity. The lighteſt, and which muſt conſequently be the ſooneſt decompoſed, forms the upper ſoil of the interior of the iſland. That which is nearer the ſea, is conſtructed of a lava infinitely more compact; and I do not know of any inſtrument or ſubſtance in the poſſeſſion of theſe iſlanders, ſufficiently hard to cut theſe laſt ſtones; a longer reſidence in the iſland might perhaps have afforded ſome explanation of this ſubject. At two in the evening I returned on board, and Mr. de Clonard went on ſhore. Soon afterwards, two officers of the Aſtrolabe came to inform me, that the Indians had committed a new theft, which had occaſioned a quarrel rather of a ſerious nature. Certain divers had cut the hawſer of the Aſtrolabe's boat, under water, and carried off her grapnel; this was not perceived, till the thieves had advanced to ſome diſtance inland. As the grapnel was an article we could not diſpenſe with, two officers and ſeveral ſoldiers purſued them, but they were aſſailed by a ſhower of ſtones. A muſket loaded with powder, and fired in the air, had no effect, ſo that they were obliged at length to diſcharge a ſingle piece with ſmall ſhot, ſome grains of which, no doubt, ſtruck one of the Indians, for they refrained from throwing ſtones, and our officers returned unmoleſted to the tent; but it was impoſſible to overtake the

thieves, who muſt have been aſtoniſhed at not having been able before to weary our patience.

" They ſoon however returned, and ſurrounded our reſidence, where they repeated the offer of their women, and we were as good friends as at firſt; at ſix in the evening every thing was reimbarked, the boats returned on board, and I made the ſignal for weighing; before we ſet ſail, Mr. de Langle gave me an account of his journey into the interior of the iſland, which I ſhall relate in the next chapter. He had ſown various ſeeds during his excurſion, and had ſhown marks of the moſt extreme kindneſs to the natives. I muſt obſerve, however, as a finiſhing ſtroke to their portrait, that a kind of chief, to whom Mr. de Langle made a preſent of a he and a ſhe goat, received them with one hand, and robbed him of his handkerchief with the other.

" It is certain that theſe people have not the ſame notions of theft that we have; it is probable that they attach no idea of ſhame to this action; though they very well know that it is an act of injuſtice, ſince they take flight on the inſtant of committing it, to avoid the puniſhment, which they no doubt fear, and which we ſhould not have failed to have inflicted, in proportion to the offence, if we had intended to have made any ſtay upon the iſland; for our extreme lenity muſt otherwiſe have produced the moſt ſerious miſchief.

" No perſon who reads the narratives of modern navigators, can imagine the Indians of the South Sea to be in a ſavage ſtate. On the contrary, they muſt have made very great progreſs in civilization, and I believe them to be as corrupt, as the circumſtances in which they are placed will allow them to be. My opinion in this reſpect, is not founded on the various thefts they committed, but on the manner in which they effected them. The moſt daring raſcals of Europe are leſs hypocritical than the natives of theſe iſlands. All their careſſes are falſe; their phyſiognomy does not expreſs a ſingle ſentiment of truth; the object moſt to be ſuſpected, is he who has juſt received a preſent, or who appears to be the moſt earneſt in rendering a thouſand little ſervices.

" They committed an act of violence on two young girls, of about thirteen or fourteen years of age, by bringing them near us, in hopes of receiving a reward. The repugnance of theſe young Indians, was a proof that the law of the country was violated in their perſons. None of our people availed themſelves of the barbarous right thus attempted to be conveyed to them; and if certain moments were devoted to nature, the deſires and conſent were mutual, and the women made the firſt offers.

" I found in this country all the arts of the Society Iſlands, but with much leſs power of exerciſing them, for want of the raw materials. Their canoes are alſo of the ſame form, but they are compoſed of very narrow planks, four or five feet long, and at moſt will carry only four men. I ſaw but three of theſe boats in this part of the iſland, and ſhould be little ſurprized, if, for want of wood, they were ſoon to be reduced to none; but they have learned to do without them. For they ſwim ſo well, that they will leave the ſhore to the diſtance of two leagues in the rougheſt ſea, and by preference, for the ſake of pleaſure, land on their return at the place where the ſurf beats the ſtrongeſt.

" The

"The coaſt ſeemed to me to afford few fiſh, and I believe that moſt of their articles of food are of the vegetable kind. They live on potatoes, yams, bananas, ſugar-cane, and a ſmall fruit which grows on the rocks on the ſea-coaſt, reſembling the grapes which are found near the tropic in the Atlantic Ocean. A few fowls, which are very ſcarce upon this iſland, cannot be conſidered as any reſource. Our party, in their excurſion ſaw no land bird, and even thoſe of the ſea are not very common.

"The ground is cultivated with great ſkill. The natives collect the graſs and other vegetables, which they heap together and burn for the ſake of the aſhes, as a manure. The banana-trees are planted in lines. They likewiſe cultivate the ſolanum or night-ſhade; but I am ignorant to what uſe they apply it. If I knew them to poſſeſs veſſels capable of reſiſting fire, I ſhould conclude that as it is done in Madagaſcar, and the Iſle of France, they dreſs and eat it in the ſame way as ſpinach; but they have no other way of cooking their victuals than the one practiſed at the Society Iſles, by digging a hole in the earth, and covering their potatoes or yams with ignited ſtones, or coals mixed with earth; ſo that all their food may be ſaid to be baked in an oven.

"The care they took to meaſure our veſſel, convinced me that they had not contemplated our arts with ſtupidity. They examined our cables, our anchors, our compaſs, and our ſteering wheel, and in the evening they returned with a ſtring to take their meaſure over again; which ſhowed that they had had ſome diſcuſſions upon the ſubject on ſhore, and that doubts had remained in their minds. I eſteemed them the leſs from their appearing to be capable of reflection; and I left them one ſubject to reflect upon, which will probably eſcape their notice; namely, that we made no uſe of our power againſt them, which they did not miſunderſtand, for the mere motion of a muſket levelled in ſport put them to flight. On the contrary, we have landed in their iſland merely to do them ſervice. We have loaded them with preſents. The feeble and the weak, particularly children at the breaſt, were the marked objects of our careſſes. We have ſowed in their fields every kind of uſeful grain. We have left hogs, goats, and ſheep in their habitations, which will probably multiply; in exchange for all which we demanded nothing; nevertheleſs they threw ſtones at us, and robbed us of every thing that it was poſſible for them to carry off. I muſt again remark, that it would have been imprudent in other circumſtances to have behaved with ſo much mildneſs, but I was determined to depart in the night, and flattered myſelf that at day-break, when they no longer ſaw our veſſels, they would attribute our ſpeedy departure to the juſt diſcontent we muſt entertain at their proceedings, and that this reflection would render them better. However chimerical this notion may be, it is of very little conſequence to navigators, as the iſland itſelf offers ſcarcely any ſupply to veſſels, and is beſides at a ſmall diſtance only from the Society Iſlands." P. 323.

From Eaſter Iſland the French navigator proceeded to the Sandwich Iſlands; whence, after a ſhort ſtay, he ſailed to the North-Weſt Coaſt of America, where the firſt land he made was Mount St. Elias. Then returning along the coaſt in a ſouthern

ſouthern direction, they diſcovered a deep bay, to which they gave the name of Port des Français. The latitude and longitude, the vegetable and mineral productions, the manners and cuſtoms of the Indians, are accurately and philoſophically deſcribed, to the extent of almoſt one hundred pages. At Port des Français, the adventurers had the misfortune to loſe twenty-one of their companions, compoſing two boats' crews, overſet in a violent current. They continued to explore the American coaſt from Mount St. Elias, beyond Nootka, to Monterey Bay; and the whole of the obſervations made in this track is certainly entitled to the praiſe and attention, and indeed confidence of navigators.

It ſeems after all by no means decided, whether the Port des Français, of la Perouſe, may not be the Behring's Bay of Cook. Perouſe however decidedly ſays, "that this port was never ſeen by any navigator." The whole of this line of coaſt has ſince been viſited by two Engliſh navigators, Dixon and Meares; but with no other views than thoſe of commerce.

At Port des Français, they left the following inſcription to the memory of the friends whom they had loſt.

"At the entrance of this harbour periſhed twenty-one brave ſeamen. Reader, whoever thou art, mingle thy tears with ours.

"On the 4th of July, 1786, the frigates la Bouſole and l'Aſtrolabe, which ſailed from Breſt the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1785, arrived in this port. Owing to the care of Mr. de la Perouſe, commander in chief of the expedition, of the Viſcount de Langle, commander of the Aſtrolabe, of Meſſrs. de Clonard and de Monti, firſt lieutenants of the two ſhips; and the other officers and the ſurgeons, the crew had experienced none of thoſe diſeaſes which uſually attend long voyages. Mr. de la Perouſe congratulated himſelf, as we all did, for having ſailed from one end of the world to the other, through dangers of every kind, having viſited people reputed barbarians, without loſing a ſingle man, or ſpilling a drop of blood. On the 13th of July, three boats departed, at five in the morning, to place the ſoundings on the plan that had been drawn of the Bay; they were commanded by Mr. de Eſcures, lieutenant of a man of war, and knight of St. Lewis. Mr. de la Perouſe had given him written inſtructions, expreſsly prohibiting him from approaching the current; but at the moment when he thought himſelf at a diſtance from it, he was drawn into it. Meſſrs. de la Borde, two brothers, and Mr. de Flaſſan, who were in the boat of the ſecond frigate, hesitated not to expoſe their own lives to aſſiſt their comrades. But, alas! they only ſhared their fate. The third boat was under the command of Mr. Boutin, lieutenant of a man of war. This officer, bravely ſtruggling againſt the breakers, made vain but uſeleſs attempts to aſſiſt his friends for ſome hours, and would have periſhed likewiſe, but for the ſuperior conſtruction of his boat, his enlightened prudence, that of Mr. Lapriſe Mouton, lieutenant of a frigate, his ſecond, and the activity and prompt obedience of his crew, conſiſting of John Marie, cockſwain, l'Hoſtis, le Bas, Corentin Jers, and Nonens, all four ſeamen.

men. The Indians appeared to participate in our grief, which is extreme. Affected, but not diſcouraged by our misfortune, we departed the 30th of July, to continue our voyage." P. 387.

The manners of the inhabitants of this part of America, being unknown before this publication, the following extract ſeems pertinent and neceſſary.

"The men of this country bore holes through the cartilages of the noſe and ears, and append to them different little ornaments; they make ſcars on the arms and breaſt with a very keen iron inſtrument, which they ſharpen by rubbing it on their teeth as on a whetſtone. Their teeth are filed down to the gums by means of a rounded piece of ſand-ſtone in the ſhape of a tongue; ochre, lamp-back, and plumbago, mixed with ſeal oil, are employed by them to paint the face, and the reſt of the body, which has a frightful appearance. On occaſions of high ceremony, they wear their hair long, braided, and powdered with the down of ſea-fowl; this is the height of their luxury, and perhaps engroſſed by the heads of families. A ſimple ſkin is thrown over their ſhoulders, and the reſt of the body is left naked, except the head, which they commonly cover with a little ſtraw hat, curiouſly woven, though ſometimes they wear on their heads caps with two horns, eagle's feathers, and entire heads of bears, fitted on a ſkull-cap of wood. Theſe kinds of head-dreſſes are greatly diverſified, but their principal object, like that of moſt of their cuſtoms, is to render them frightful, perhaps to awe their enemies.

"Some of the Indians had complete ſhirts of otter-ſkins, and the common dreſs of the grand Chief was a ſhirt of tanned elk-ſkin, bordered with a fringe of deer's hoofs and beaks of birds, the jingling of which when he danced was not unlike that of ſheep's bells. This dreſs is well known to the ſavages of Canada, and to other nations which inhabit the eaſtern parts of America.

"I ſaw no appearance of tatooing, except on the arms of ſome of the women. Theſe however have a cuſtom which renders them hideous, and which I could hardly have believed had I not ſeen it. All, without exception, have the lower lip ſlit cloſe to the gum the whole width of the mouth, and wear in it a kind of wooden bowl without handles, which reſts againſt the gum, and which the ſlit lip ſerves as a collar to confine, ſo that the lower part of the mouth projects two or three inches. The drawing made by Mr. Duche de Vancy, which is extremely accurate, will render more plain than any deſcription this cuſtom, the moſt diſguſting perhaps that exiſts upon the face of the earth. The young girls wear only a needle in the lower lip; the married women alone have a right to the bowl. We ſometimes prevailed on them to lay aſide this ornament, but it was with difficulty; and they made the ſame geſtures, and teſtified the ſame embarraſſment as an European woman, on diſcovering her boſom. The lower lip dropped on the chin, when the piece of wood was removed; and this ſecond exhibition was ſcarcely more agreeable than the firſt.

"Theſe women, the moſt diſguſting in the world, covered with ſtinking hides, often not even tanned, were ſtill capable of exciting deſire in the breaſts of ſome perſons not of the moſt delicate taſte. At

firſt

firſt they raiſed difficulties, and declared by ſigns that they ſhould hazard the loſs of their lives, but when they were overcome by preſents, they wiſhed the ſun to be witneſs of their actions, and refuſed to retire into the woods. No doubt the ſun is the God of theſe people; they frequently addreſs prayers to him, but I ſaw neither temple nor prieſt, nor trace of regular worſhip.

" The ſtature of theſe Indians is much the ſame as ours. Their features vary conſiderably, and exhibit no peculiar characteriſtic marks, except in the expreſſion of their eyes, to which gentleneſs is an utter ſtranger. The colour of their ſkin is very brown, becauſe it is inceſſantly expoſed to the air, but their children are born as fair as ours; they have, it is true, leſs beard than Europeans, but ſufficient to render it impoſſible to be queſtioned; and to ſuppoſe all the Americans beardleſs, is an error that has been too lightly adopted. I have ſeen the natives of New England, Canada, Nova Scotia, and Hudſon's Bay, and I have found among them all ſeveral individuals with beards, which induced me to believe that the reſt are accuſtomed to eradicate the hair. The frame of their body is ſlight. The weakeſt of our ſeamen would have thrown the ſtrongeſt of the Indians in wreſtling. I ſaw ſome, whoſe ſwelled legs ſeemed to indicate ſcurvy, though their gums were ſound. I ſuſpect they never arrive at any very old age. I ſaw but one woman that appeared to be ſixty, and ſhe enjoyed no privileges, but was obliged, like the reſt, to ſubmit to the various labours impoſed on her ſex.

" My voyages having enabled me to compare the different nations, I can affirm that the Indians of Port des Francais are not Eſquimaux, but have evidently one common origin, with all the inhabitants of the interior parts of Canada and North America.

" Cuſtoms altogether different, and a very peculiar phyſiognomy, diſtinguiſh the Eſquimaux from the other Americans. They inhabit the coaſt of Labrador, Hudſon's Strait, and a ſtrip of land reaching quite acroſs America, as far as the peninſula of Alaſhka; and appear to me to reſemble the Greenlanders. It is very doubtful, however, whether either Aſia or Greenland were the original country of theſe people; an idle queſtion, and incapable of ever being ſolved in a manner to admit of no diſpute. Suffice it, that the Eſquimaux are a nation of fiſhermen rather than of hunters, preferring oil to blood, and perhaps to every thing elſe, and very commonly eating their fiſh raw. Their canoes are uniformly covered with ſeal's ſkins, ſtretched very tight. They are ſo dexterous in the water, that they may be conſidered almoſt as amphibious animals, and even the ſeal himſelf can ſcarcely claim it more as his proper element. Their faces are ſquare, their eyes and their feet ſmall, their cheſt broad, their ſtature ſhort. No one of theſe characteriſtics is applicable to the indigenous inhabitants of Port des Francais, who are much taller, thin, and not at all robuſt, and who are very unſkilful in the conſtruction of their canoes, which are formed of a trunk of a tree hollowed out, and heightened on each ſide by a plank.

" They fiſh as we do, by ſtaking rivers acroſs, or with the hook and line. Their mode of angling is very ingenious. Each line is faſtened to a large ſeal's bladder, and ſet adrift. One canoe has twelve or fifteen

fifteen of them. When a fiſh is caught, he drags along the bladder, and the canoe rows after it. Thus a couple of men can attend twelve or fifteen lines without the trouble of holding them in their hand.

" Theſe Indians have made much greater progreſs in arts than in morals, and their induſtry is farther advanced than that of the inhabitants of the South Sea Iſlands. I except agriculture, however, which, giving man a fixed habitation, ſecuring him ſubſiſtence, and exciting in his mind the fear of ſeeing the earth he has planted laid waſte, is perhaps of all means the moſt efficacious to ſoften his manners, and render him a ſocial being.

" The Americans of Port des Francais know how to forge iron, faſhion copper, ſpin the hair of divers animals, and form with the needle, of the thread thus procured, a ſtuff not unlike to French tapeſtry; they intermingle with this ſlips of otter's ſkin, which gives their cloaks a reſemblance of the fineſt ſilk pluſh. Hats and baſkets of ruſhes are no where woven with more ſkill, and they ornament them with pleaſing figures; they likewiſe carve all ſorts of figures of men and animals, in wood or ſtone, in a very tolerable manner; make boxes of a tolerably elegant form, and inlay them with the opercula of ſhells, and cut ſerpentine into ornaments, giving it the poliſh of marble.

" Their weapons are, the poignard I have already deſcribed; a lance of wood, hardened by the fire, or pointed with iron, according to the wealth of the owner; and a bow and arrow. The arrows are commonly headed with copper, but the bow has nothing particular, and is much weaker than thoſe of many other nations.

" Among their trinkets, I found pieces of yellow amber; but whether it be a production of their country, or procured, like their iron, from the ancient continent, by an indirect intercourſe with the Ruſſians, I am ignorant." P. 401.

In their courſe acroſs the Great Pacific Ocean to China, the navigators in vain endeavoured to find the iſland of Noſtra Senora de la Gorta, but they diſcovered another, to which they gave the name of Neckar. They afterwards made the iſland of Aſſumption (one of the Ladrones) the latitude and longitude of which place is, by their obſervations, more accurately determined than before; and on January 2, 1787, they anchored in Macao Roads, where we ſhall take our leave of them till next month.

(To be continued.)

ART.

ART. VI. *A Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Shakſpeare Papers: being a Reply to Mr. Malone's Anſwer, which was early announced, but never publiſhed: with a Dedication to George Steevens, F. R. S. S. A. and a Poſtſcript to T. J. Mathias, F. R. S. S. A. the Author of the Purſuits of Literature. By George Chalmers, F. R. S. S. A.* 8vo. 654 pp. 7s. Egerton. 1799.

ANOTHER ponderous volume on theſe miſerable and exploded papers! The public ſhrinks appalled at the monſtrous and diſproportionate birth. On us the effect has been ſuch, as to produce almoſt an invincible averſion from replunging into the ſubject. We looked at the ſize of the volume, and ſighed. We carried it up ſtairs, we brought it down; we conveyed it into the country, and paid the carriage for it back, without feeling an inclination to cut open a dozen of the leaves.

When we forced ourſelves at length to peruſe it, we were chiefly ſurpriſed that the author had not invented ſome more attractive title. Did he flatter himſelf that the "Apology" was popular, that he made this a ſecond part of the ſame ſonata? Had he called it Obſervations and Enquiries reſpecting Shakſpeare, and ancient Manners and Cuſtoms (which in fact it is, for the greater part) we ſhould, and probably many others would, have been invited inſtead of repelled. But, no!

—— Manet alta mente repoſtum
Judicium *Steevens*, ſpretique injuria libri.

The unfortunate queſtion of poor Steevens, now beyond the reach of attack, "What can he know about Shakſpeare?" has produced an inordinate deſire in Mr. Chalmers to ſhow that, though he was deceived by an impudent forgery, he was not ignorant as to the ſubject in queſtion. For this great end have the whole 1282 pages been compiled; and, for this purpoſe,

Think nothing gain'd, he cries, till nought remain!
On Stratford's walls 'till Chalmers' ſtandards fly,
And all be mine beneath the critic ſky;

and he will anſwer even thoſe who ſay nothing, to make his triumph complete.

What offence then have we committed, who fully and explicitly allowed, that this great end was obtained in the former volume?—"The chief object of Mr. Chalmers," we then ſaid,

ſaid*, "being to repel a ſuppoſed charge of ignorance, he has here moſt abundantly proved his point. He has ſhown himſelf to be an acute and diligent enquirer, well informed in the hiſtory of our language, and of the moſt rare and curious books pertaining to it." The misfortune was, that we could not admit his hypotheſes; and we ventured to warn him againſt "hypotheſis, and a zeal for diſcovery," as not being his ſtrong points. But if this gentleman is determined to quarrel with all who will not or cannot adopt his notions, which he calls diſcoveries, he ought in mercy to find ſome that are not perfectly abſurd; otherwiſe he may be in a ſtate of hoſtility with every man of common ſenſe and information in the kingdom. We expreſſed our regret, when we reviewed the Apology, at the danger we were obliged to incur of offending one or both of two gentlemen, whom we knew and reſpected†. On one ſide we have been ſafe. But, on the other, it is perfectly ridiculous to obſerve the anger we have excited. Thoſe readers who will take the trouble to turn back to our review of the Apology, in our ninth volume, will, we are certain, be utterly at a loſs to conceive how any, or certainly much offence, could be taken at that critique by the author of the book. So ſtrongly is our eſteem expreſſed, and with ſuch manifeſt ſincerity does it pervade the whole article. Yet the *anonymous critic* (who, at the ſame time, has no wiſh to be anonymous) is attacked in various terms of reprehenſion and ſarcaſm. He is even accuſed of "malignant hate"‡; though, if there be faith in man, he eſteemed, and now does eſteem Mr. C. (his temper excepted) as much as they can do whom he ſtill deems his friends; becauſe they have not yet ventured to tell him, that they think ſome of his boaſted *diſcoveries* ridiculous.

If we take a general view of this publication, it may be ſaid to contain many things that are curious, ſome that are amuſing, and a few that are uſeful. To theſe claſſes belong principally the ſections that refer to the Hiſtory of the Stage, the Maſter of the Revels, and the ſtudies of Shakſpeare. In theſe parts, and wherever the author depends upon his diligence, he is uſually ſucceſsful; when upon his judgment, he is generally unfortunate. His chapter on the Chronology of Shakſpeare's Dramas (the longeſt in the book, and containing more than 230 pages) is therefore of ſo mixed a nature, that it is not eaſy to pronounce upon it. The author boaſts of it with great exultation, more than once, as the work of twenty days.

---

* Vol. ix. p. 522. † Vol. ix. p. 513. ‡ Suppl. Apol. p. 108, n.

It certainly could not be accurately examined in that time. For, beſides weighing the various aſſumptions, it would be neceſſary to read with exact attention every play of Shakſpeare, to diſcover whether there are not invincible objections to ſome of the poſitions. The ſucceſs of the author, in other conjectures reſpecting our old Poets, has not been ſuch as to authorize much confidence in theſe; eſpecially ſince he himſelf informs us, by way of boaſt, that they were very haſty conjectures. It would be requiſite alſo, in ſuch an enquiry, to reexamine Mr. Malone's arrangement of the plays of Shakſpeare, which cannot reaſonably be ſlighted, after Mr. Steevens has ſaid (who, in ſpite of the apologiſt, was great authority) that it was ſo happily accompliſhed, as to leave him only the power of thanking Mr. M. for that which he was unable to diſpute or to improve. After all, it is not very likely to be poſſible that any one ſhould at this day be able to diſcover the order of production in ſo many plays, with little other aid than is afforded by the internal marks, and the fallacious circumſtance of the order in which they happened to be printed. For theſe reaſons, with reſpect to this large diviſion of the work, we ſhall content ourſelves with applauding the attempt, without undertaking to pronounce upon the execution.

This Supplement conſiſts altogether of thirteen Sections, of which the eleven firſt coincide, in their titles, with the ſame number of Sections in the Apology, to which therefore they are properly ſupplemental. The 12th is that we have juſt mentioned*; and the 13th, called the Poſtſcript, is occupied entirely in the abuſe of Mr. Mathias; in violent, but not very efficient revenge, for two lines, which perhaps he did not write.

When the author treats of thoſe parts of his Apology which have been controverted, he is very angry, very contemptuous, and very dictatorial; but not more happy in his proofs than before. One miſtake is common with him. When he has aſſerted a point once or twice, he is apt to ſay he has proved it†, though at other times he owns, fairly enough, that he has only probabilities to offer, and that nothing more can be expected. On this ſubject of probabilities, we find that a remark thrown out in our critique on the Apology, has occa-

* On the Chronology of Shakſpeare's Dramas. This part Mr. C. himſelf ſtyles his "Apology to Mr. Steevens for pretending to know any thing about the writings of Shakſpeare," which, in our opinion, would ſuit the whole book better than that of "an Apology for the Believers," &c.

† See particularly p. 234; alſo p. 64.

ſioned

ſioned Mr. C. to read *Locke on Human Underſtanding*, and *Butler's Analogy*, neither of which he had read before. It is impoſſible to repent of that which produced ſo uſeful an effect, ſince the wiſeſt of men may gain improvement from ſuch works, particularly the latter. Nor have we reaſon to repent on any other account, ſince the apophthegm deduced from Biſhop Butler, that "Probability is the Guide of Life," by no means operates againſt our poſition. There were ſurely very few, and very weak probabilities in favour of the Shakſpeare forgeries, while againſt them ſtood the ſtrongeſt improbabilities. With reſpect to Mr. C.'s conjecture about the Sonnets, this maxim applies ſtill worſe; for becauſe Probability is the Guide of Life, it by no means follows that we are to believe impoſſibilities, merely on his aſſertion that they are probable. It is in vain, therefore, that Mr. C. will undertake the irkſome taſk of teaching *Cuckatoos** to repeat that axiom; they will repeat only what we knew before, and point out the very Guide by whom we are led to reject the improbable fancies of the Apologiſt.

Now obſerve, gentle reader, in what manner this doughty critic proves his point, as he calls it; and his notion of probabilities. "I have proved, I truſt, in oppoſition to the critic (meaning us) that Marſton meant to draw *particular*, and not *general* characters." P. 234. This occurs where he is ſupporting his famous poſition, that *Marſton*†, by the picture of an empty whipper-ſnapper, who could talk only ſcraps of plays, meant to delineate Shakſpeare: and what is his new proof?—That immediately before he had drawn Sir John Davies. Now Sir John, good reader, was a famous lawyer, who paſſed through the great offices of his profeſſion in Ireland, became a judge in England, and died with the nomination of Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench; who, in the very year when Marſton's Satires were publiſhed, being then 29, had given to the world a grave and excellent Poem on the Immortality of the Soul, entitled *Noſce teipſum*: the firſt philoſophical poem in the language, and perhaps ſtill the beſt. Obſerve now the picture which Mr. C. ſuppoſes to be drawn for him.

> Roome for a capering mouth, whoſe lips nere ſtur,
> But in diſcourſing of the graceful ſlur,
> Who ever heard ſpruce, ſkipping, *Curio*
> Ere prate of ought, but of the whirle on toe,
> The turne about the ground.

---

* Supplem. p. 95. We have to learn what a *Cuckatoo* is: we have often heard of a *Cockatoo*.

† In his Satires, entitled the Scourge of Villanie, B. 3. Sat. xi.

Again,

Again,

> Did ever any eare ere heare him ſpeake,
> Unleſs his tongue of croſſe-points did intreate?

Is this probable? Is it poſſible? And yet our new critic calls it a proof. On what then is it founded? Merely on this, that *Orcheſtra*, which is the title of Sir John's Poem on Dancing, is mentioned ſoon after. But this may be uſed merely, with the prevalent pedantry of the time, for the art of dancing; or may mean, at moſt, that the Poem ſo called*, was admired by this ſkipping, ridiculous *Curio*. Till therefore Sir John ſhall be proved an empty, idle fellow, and Shakſpeare a ſtupid blockhead, we ſhall think it highly improbable, that Marſton had either of them in view in this Satire.

Another of Mr. C.'s probabilities, which he exalts into certainties is, that Shakſpeare's Sonnets were addreſſed to Queen Elizabeth. Into this extravagant notion he was led, in his Apology, by his deſire of ſupporting the probability of her writing a familiar letter to Shakſpeare. A ſtrange argument to ſupport a ſtrange idea! But this is not all the miſchief produced by that unfortunate letter; for having firſt betrayed him into this hypotheſis, about Shakſpeare's having made love to Queen Elizabeth, it has now urged him into another quite as wild; that of ſuppoſing the Sonnets of Spenſer to have been written with the ſame intention. Inſtead of retracting an error, groſs and palpable as the former, to every mind but his own, Mr. C. ſeems to ſay, "what is this thought to be extravagant? I will then be twice as extravagant, to puniſh the impertinent critics." According to Mr. C. the Sonnets of Spenſer were addreſſed to Queen Elizabeth; and ſhe was the *love* celebrated throughout the whole number. Now, as plainly as words can expreſs any thing, Spenſer tells the world, that his Queen, and his love, were two diſtinct perſons. This is particularly declared in the 80th Sonnet, which Mr. C. himſelf has quoted (p. 28). After praying indulgence for his Muſe to reſt from the toil of the Fairy Queen, and to ſport in ſinging the ſweet praiſes of his love, he concludes, to prevent the Queen from taking offence at the celebration of any other beauty;

> But let *her* praiſes yet be low and mean,
> Fit for the *baud-maid* of the Fairy Queen.

---

* If it was then publiſhed, which is much to be doubted, ſince it is even now imperfect, and therefore was hardly printed by the author. He does, however, ſay of the ſpheres, that "a worthy poet had put on their pumps," which has an appearance of alluding to part of that poem. It is ridiculous enough, that the editors of Davies's Poems, ſhould cite Harrington's Epigram, B. 2, Ep. 67, as written in commendation of this Poem on Dancing, which in reality it attacks.

That

That is, according to this new critic, "let the praiſes of Queen Elizabeth be fit only for the hand-maid of Queen Elizabeth." Let Prince *Volſcius* hire a man to kill Prince *Volſcius*. The 33d Sonnet (quoted alſo by Mr. C. *in ſupport* of his hypotheſis) tells the ſame tale, to any unprejudiced underſtanding; for the purport of it is, "I confeſs myſelf very guilty towards the Queen, in not finiſhing her *Queen of Faery*, but my mind is diſabled by violent and unſucceſsful love." Did then the ſame admiration of the Sovereign, which cauſed him to write the firſt ſix books, prevent him from proceeding? Whatever we may think of the vanity of Elizabeth, it is not poſſible to ſuppoſe her the dupe of ſuch nonſenſe, or the poet ridiculous enough to offer it. In the 64th Sonnet, Spenſer poſitively affirms, that he obtained a kiſs from the lips of this love of his;

Coming to kiſs her lips *(ſuch grace I found*.)*

Did Elizabeth then allow the poet to kiſs her lips? Are theſe probabilities, ſuch as Biſhop Butler recommends us to act upon?—But this is not enough. As if abſolutely to prevent ſo ſtrange a miſconſtruction as this modern enquirer has put upon his *Amoretti*, Spenſer, in the 74th Sonnet, mentions expreſsly *three Elizabeths*, as three diſtinct perſons; his mother, his queen, and his love; and it would be juſt as rational to ſay, that Queen Elizabeth was his mother, as that ſhe was his love. Some future critic, of equal ſagacity with Mr. C. may perhaps make *that* diſcovery.

The tale of the Sonnets is very plainly told in the Sonnets themſelves. The exact arrangement of their date, we leave to Mr. C. as his lawful province. If they were firſt publiſhed in 1595, as he contends (with Dr. Farmer on his ſide) it is probable that they were written about 1593, or perhaps 1592, for they extend to at leaſt a year and a half in their internal chronology. His Poems of *the Ruines of Time*, *the Tears of the Muſes*, and ſeven others, were publiſhed by William Ponſonbie in 1591, at which time, the Printer ſays, he was beyond the ſea†; probably in Ireland. His love then commenced in Ireland, and (as he ſeems to ſay in Sonnet 60) exactly when he had completed his fortieth year. It does not appear to be certain whether he was then a bachelor or a widower; but the in-

* Meaning, "this favour was actually granted."

† "Some of them (his Poems) having bene diverſlie imbeziled and purloyned, ſince his departure over ſea." *The Printer to the gentle Reader.*

vincible

vincible cruelty of his Rosalind*, whom he celebrated in 1579, and the fact that no other amatory verses are found, as written in the interval, make it probable that he was still unmarried. With the new year, Spenser seems to have conceived new hopes (Son. 62) which were so well founded, that in the very next Sonnet he declares, that he doth "descry the happy shore;" and, in the 64th, triumphs on having actually obtained *a kiss* from the lady's lips. Henceforward he speaks of the fair object as having bestowed her heart upon him; but the 83d Sonnet seems to imply that she had taken some offence at expressions, written or spoken, which had alarmed her modesty; and the 85th, that some slanderous person had excited a degree of anger in her mind. The three next Sonnets, which conclude the collection, lament his absence from her, but do not attribute it to her anger; and here the amour concludes, as far as the Sonnets are concerned. We have no means at present by us to ascertain when his *Epithalamium* was written; but, if the time forbid not, it will be most natural to consider it (with Dr. Anderson and several others) as composed in celebration of his marriage with that very lady whom he had courted in the Sonnets, and had won as they describe. He says expressly in the Epithalamium, that it was written to praise "his own love." The address to the "Nymphs of Mulla" (v. 56) proves the marriage to have taken place in Ireland, where the courtship evidently was, and at a mercantile town situated on that river (v. 67 and 261†) probably therefore near his castle of Kilcolman. The verses subjoined imply, that the marriage was concluded in haste, owing to some sudden accidents. Thus much do we learn of Spenser's love from Spenser himself; which is much more satisfactory than any arbitrary hypothesis devised in despite of probability two centuries after.

If Spenser first, and Shakspeare afterwards, had addressed amatory Sonnets to Queen Elizabeth, their design must have

---

* They who are fond of enigmas may try to investigate the name *Rosalind*, for, in the original notes to the Shepherd's Kalendar, the editor says that it is "a feigned name, which being well ordered, will bewray the very name of his love and mistresse whom by that name he coloureth."

† In ver. 28, we are told that the bridegroom had

"—— many a bachelor to wait on him."

Does not this imply, according to old customs, that he was himself a bachelor? The wedding was on St. Barnabas's day, v. 266. The description of the bride, in ver. 171—180, much resembles Spenser's 64th Sonnet.

been

been known in their own age. Authors, when they offer compliments, and Poets more eſpecially, do not offer them in ſo ſly a manner that no perſon living ſhall ſuſpect their intention. This would be to defeat their own purpoſes. Nor would the vanity of Queen Elizabeth have been much gratified by praiſes ſo obſcure, that no gueſs ſhould ever be made at their object till, after the lapſe of many ſcores of years, a man ſhould be born on purpoſe to detect it.

By his arguments in anſwer to objections (p. 51) Mr. C. very clearly proves one of his own poſitions, with which he opens the ſecond Section; that "the obſtinacy of dogmatiſm is ſuch, that even confutation cannot convince it." He who can quote the 20th Sonnet of Shakſpeare, and part of the 16th, &c. &c. as addreſſed to Queen Elizabeth, cannot be convinced however confuted; and he who can ſuppoſe that Spenſer kiſſed the Queen's lips, and publicly boaſted of it, is worthy to believe that ſhe *might* write ſuch a letter to Shakſpeare as appeared in the Ireland Papers. The dogmatiſm of Mr. C. is beyond all example. For all who differ from him he has contempt abundantly in ſtore: for himſelf he reſerves his commendations. In the former claſs we read, that "conceitedneſs often remarked with the confidence of certainty." P. 16. "This objection, repeated by ſelf-ſufficient folly." Ib. "What blindneſs could not ſee, nor folly comprehend." P. 21. "But to be ſcoffed at by ignorance." P. 118. "The ſarcaſms of ignorance always ſharpen the weapons of ridicule*; as want of candour is ſure to receive its retribution." P. 261. For himſelf he has very different ſugar-plumbs. "What the biographer's diligence could not find, *my* perſeverance has traced." P. 19. "Such are the leading truths, which I have thus eſtabliſhed by a thouſand proofs." P. 64. "The key which *I have put into every hand*, will be ſufficient to open the darkeſt paſſage of Shakſpeare's Sonnets." P. 68. "My own diſcovery, which as I was the firſt to announce [who elſe ſhould?] I ought to be the laſt to defend [that he certainly will be] againſt the aſſaults of criticiſm, *that merely dogmatizes when it ought to prove, and only drivels when it ought to reaſon.*" Here both claſſes are beautifully united, and here therefore we will cloſe our examples, though a multitude of others claim equal notice.

Mr. C. aſſerts that no proofs are brought againſt him, becauſe he will not allow the very words of a Poet, in

* There is a beautiful want of meaning, in this part of the ſentence, which greatly heightens the ſublime.

their plain and obvious meaning, to be any proofs. He repeats continually, as an argument, that Shakſpeare might write ſonnets of love to Elizabeth, *becauſe Spenſer did*; whereas Spenſer did not, if Spenſer himſelf may be believed. It is not even proved by him that Shakſpeare imitated Spenſer in his Sonnets, on which he builds much. The arguments he uſes to prove it are, in general, merely ſuch coincidences as are likely to happen when two Poets, nearly of the ſame age, are writing on the ſubject of love; nor is it eaſy to give up, what the internal evidence ſo ſtrongly impreſſes on the mind, that the greater part of Shakſpeare's Sonnets were juvenile compoſitions, and conſequently written before thoſe of Spenſer.

We ſhall not further purſue this queſtion of the Sonnets. In controverſial matters, we lie under this unavoidable diſadvantage, that whoever writes a large book will infallibly have to ſay, that we do not anſwer half his arguments; for how is that to be done in the compaſs of a few pages? If, however, we ſhake an author's main poſitions, the public will eaſily judge about the reſt. We are not unwilling, in the preſent caſe, to take a maxim or two from our opponent. We have already made uſe of one, on the ſubject of dogmatiſm: let us borrow another about probability. In p. 55. Mr. C. ſays, "In proportion as any aſſertion is improbable, ought to be the ſtrength of proof, which is neceſſary for its ſupport." Now, what aſſertion can be more improbable, than that Spenſer wrote verſes of direct and explicit courtſhip to the Queen; or that Shakſpeare addreſſed her in Sonnets, ſome of which appear (at leaſt) to be indecent, and the greater part of which have ſeemed, to very acute judges, to be directed to a male object*? Any degree of flattery is probable, but preſumption and impropriety are not probable. We will reſt the matter on the following trial. Let any man of good ſenſe read carefully the Sonnets of Spenſer and Shakſpeare, without conſulting either Mr. Chalmers's arguments or our objections, and let him then ſay whether he thinks it *poſſible* that they could have been meant for the Queen. Let this be tried in a thouſand inſtances, we ſhould have no doubt of the reſult. But as the diſcovery is reſted only on the internal evidence, it ought, if true, to be evident, when once mentioned, to every clear underſtanding. The caſe is here ſomething ſimilar to that of the Shakſpeare Papers.

* Mr. Chalmers is entirely wrong in his note (p. 44) about the number of Sonnets addreſſed to a male. Mr. Malone meant to write 126, as appears from his own table of *Errata*, and Mr. Steevens's note on p. 682. Our 125th Sonnet is evidently a preſs error, for 126th, as is clear from the context. Here was a fine double triumph about nothing!

The

The internal evidence is at beſt doubtful: we think, indeed, totally againſt the aſſumption in both inſtances: ſome external evidence is then wanting to turn the ſcale. As to the Papers, that of the gentleman ſuppoſed to own them, if clear, might have ſufficed. As to the Sonnets, the teſtimony of any one writer of that age, would do more than all the vaunts of Mr. C. and what he calls his thouſand proofs. Theſe aids being wanting in both inſtances, ſuſpicion of forgery in one caſe, and of error in the other, is brought almoſt to certainty.

A few detached remarks muſt finiſh this article. With reſpect to the ſpelling of the Shakſpeare Papers, Mr. C. who, moſt unaccountably, ſtill defends it, accuſes us of "a *ſatyre*-like criticiſm," blowing "hot and cold out of the ſame mouth," becauſe we ſaid that thoſe ſpurious Papers were ſpelt upon a regular ſyſtem, and yet admitted that there were variations. "If there be variations there is no ſyſtem." Indeed! If there are exceptions there is no rule. In what Grammar was that learned? The ſtupid ſyſtem of the forger was chiefly this: to double the conſonant terminating a ſyllable, and then to put *e* after it. By this one rule, and frequently inſerting *y* for *i*, any perſon might miſ-ſpel exactly as thoſe papers are miſ-ſpelt. Hence we have *ſorre*, *butte*, *inne*, *hymme*, *motherre*, &c. &c. and the curious word *perre-penne dycu-larre-lye* for perpendicularly. But was this the ſyſtem of any age whatever? Or is one book or manuſcript to be found at all approaching to it? If not, what ſignifies it that here and there a word may be found ſimilarly diſfigured? Still leſs does it ſignify, that the ignorant impoſtor ſometimes forgot or intermitted his own nonſenſical rules, and therefore was not *quite* uniform, though much more ſo than writers were in general at that time.

With reſpect to Lord Southampton's Letter, a ſimilar error takes place; for, to whatever extent Mr. C. may have ſucceeded in proving the word *dear* to be then in uſe, he does not appear to have proved, that it was then cuſtomary to begin a letter with the modern familiarity of "Dear William;" or, if an inſtance in any degree ſimilar could be found among equals, [Apol. p. 169] that Lord Southampton was at all likely ſo to commence a letter to Shakſpeare.

The whole of the attack upon Mr. Mathias we diſapprove too much, in many points of view, to enter into any particulars reſpecting it. Whether he is, or is not, the author of the Purſuits of Literature, is little to us. But when Mr. C. undertakes to prove that anonymous author a *Jacobin* (p. 569) whoſe writings breathe more ſtrongly than any others, Mr. Burke's excepted, the generous ſpirit of hoſtility to Jacobiniſm, he ſhows ſufficiently what kind of things he calls proofs. His grammatical *minutiæ* about *articles* and *particles*, and *points*

and *ſubjunctive moods**, are equally valid with his arguments: and many of his rules, both ancient and modern, are perfectly nonſenſical†. When he criticizes (p. 595) the two firſt lines of the "Shade of Pope"‡, he only proves that he does not underſtand them; not perceiving that *murmur'd* is a participle agreeing with accents. The real objection to the couplet is, that *murmurs* can hardly be *deep-ſounding*. His change of *ſympoſiacks* to *ſympoſiarchs* (p. 601) is equally erroneous, and may range, in point of erudition, with his quotation from Terence (in p. 652) "*Quique vult dicit, que non vult audiet.*"

We ſhall here conclude. In our article on the Apology, we ſincerely endeavoured to keep on good terms with Mr. Chalmers; by his unreaſonable anger he has relieved us from the taſk of meaſuring our expreſſions. We no longer ſeek to avoid what we now perceive cannot be avoided, but at the expence of our judgment. We thought, in this and other inſtances, that liberal men might differ in opinion, eſpecially on queſtions of mere curioſity, without enmity. Such a man Mr. C. is not, at leaſt in criticiſm. In accounts, he is probably more candid; as every man is leaſt jealous of that quality which is the leaſt likely to be diſputed. That he is a valuable man the public knows, and we have not the ſlighteſt inclination to diſpute; but that he is a wretched conjecturer about poets, and no judge of poetry, he has proved by the very proceſs for which he quotes Johnſon in his Dedication, "by writing himſelf down."

ART. VII. *The Speech of the Right Honourable Sylveſter Douglas, in the Houſe of Commons, Tueſday, April 23, 1799, on ſeconding the Motion of the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the Houſe to agree with the Lords in an Addreſs to His Majeſty, relative to an Union with Ireland.* 8vo. 176 pp. 3s. 6d. Wright. 1799.

THE limits which we have found it neceſſary to preſcribe to ourſelves, in detailing the ſeveral Speeches and tracts on the propoſed Union with Ireland, will unavoidably confine our

---

* Though it *be* very true, that the ſubjunctive mood is grammatically right, in hypothetical ſentences, yet the eſtabliſhed practice differs ſo far from the rule, that always to attend to it is eſteemed an awkward preciſion, which the beſt writers by choice avoid.

† As when he ſays that *his*, in old authors, may be interpreted *her*, (p. 69) which is founded on a falſe print. *Her* is in the original edition; *hir* in that of 1616, and thence the corrupt *his*.

‡ What accents, murmur'd o'er the hollow tomb,
Break my repoſe, deep ſounding thro' the gloom.

repro-

repreſentation of the work before us to a few leading topics; which we the leſs regret, as no ſtatement, within the compaſs of a Review, could do juſtice to the ample and able diſcuſſion it contains. We have indeed more admired the ſplendor of eloquence, and felt in an equal degree the force of reaſoning, in other publications on the ſame ſubject; but for copiouſneſs of information, and accuracy of detail, this Speech appears to us to be unrivalled.

After repelling, on ſeveral ſtrong grounds, the objections to the competency of Parliament to form an Union, Mr. Douglas ſtates a few of the moſt prominent circumſtances of advantage which may be expected from ſuch a meaſure, to Great Britain, to Ireland, and to the empire at large. Theſe are, in ſubſtance, the ſame which have been urged by other writers; but intermixed with them are judicious anſwers to ſeveral arguments of Mr. Foſter, and other anti-unioniſts; of which we will ſelect one as a ſpecimen of the work.

"And here we may perceive the groſs fallacy of the idea which ſo often mixes itſelf in theſe debates, and has, as we have ſeen, been founded on the argument of incompetency; viz. that the concerns of Ireland will be ſolely and excluſively attended to, and this too on a principle of oppoſition and hoſtility, by the ſmaller number of members which ſhe will have to chooſe. It will, on the contrary, be then the duty, and on all great points will, I am ſatisfied, be the deſire and the true intereſt of thoſe elected here, to give their due weight to the intereſts, general or local, of Ireland, in their deliberations and in their votes; and in caſes where they do not, I am apt to believe, what reſpects Ireland will be wholly left to the deciſion of the Iriſh members, as I have already obſerved to have happened ſo generally in regard to the Scotch members of the Britiſh Parliament, when the ſubject before the Legiſlature has merely related to Scotland. Natural and fair reaſons for this, and equally applicable to Ireland, might eaſily be ſtated; but it is enough here to appeal to the fact, which has been ſo notorious, that when my Right Honourable Friend aſked in a former debate, whether Scotland had, in conſequence of her comparatively ſmall number of forty-five members, been oppreſſed or taxed beyond her proportion ſince the Union? the mere ſuppoſition, ſo contrary to experience, forced a ſmile from the gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe." P. 38.

After dwelling a little longer on this topic, the Right Hon. Gentleman adverts to the popular argument, that Ireland will, by an Union, loſe her *independence*, and ſhows, that if by that expreſſion is meant her *diſtinctneſs* and *identity*, Ireland will certainly loſe it, and in that ſenſe become dependant on Great Britain; but "ſo will Great Britain on Ireland; as a part cannot be ſaid to be independent on the other parts." He proceeds however to ſhow (by the acknowledgment of Mr. Foſter,

Foſter himſelf, though made for a different purpoſe) that, even ſince the boaſted revolution of 1782, the Parliament of Ireland "cannot, in its ſeparate yet connected ſtate, be totally independent." This point is preſſed with great ability, and, in our opinion, with concluſive effect.

The Right Hon. Gentleman then examines the queſtion, "as it may affect the intereſts of Ireland in her trade, manufactures, and agriculture." On theſe topics it is impoſſible to do juſtice to his arguments, which afford ample proofs of indefatigable induſtry and ſound judgment, and contain, ſo far as we can judge, a ſatisfactory refutation of the ſpecious but deluſive repreſentations of Mr. Foſter's Speech.

Several other very important branches of the ſubject are alſo treated, in this Speech, in a very able, and to us convincing manner. We think Mr. D. particularly ſucceſsful in ſhowing that the miſeries of Ireland are not to be aſcribed either to the recal of Lord Fitzwilliam, or to the meaſures in general purſued, by former adminiſtrations, with reſpect to Ireland. He alſo ſtates at large the opinions of all the principal writers on national policy, and on commerce (which are uniformly favourable to an Union) and argues, with great force, on the example of the Union with Scotland. The language of this Speech is plain and perſpicuous, without oſtentation; and we hardly need to add, that the work is in good ſenſe and ſoundneſs of reaſoning equal, in political and commercial information perhaps ſuperior, to any publication that has fallen within our notice, on the great national queſtion which it diſcuſſes.

ART. VIII. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year* 1799. *Part II.* 4to. 191 pp. 15s. 1799.

THIS ſecond Part of the volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the Year 1799, contains ten papers, which are numbered in continuation, from the nine papers of the firſt Part; to which are added, a Liſt of the Preſents received by the Royal Society from November, 1798, to June, 1799; and the Index for the whole volume.

X. *An Account of the Diſſection of an Hermaphrodite Dog. To which are prefixed, ſome Obſervations on Hermaphrodites in General.* By Everard Home, Eſq. F. R. S.

The Obſervations on Hermaphrodites in general, occupy the greater part of this paper; and, upon the whole, they

tend to confirm the concluſion which the learned Baron Haller derived from a long enquiry upon the ſame ſubject; namely, that no inſtance ever occurred of an hermaphrodite, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the word, either in the human ſpecies, or among quadrupeds; and that the ſuppoſed hermaphrodites, ſuch as have been obſerved at different times, and are deſcribed by ſeveral authors, are nothing more than monſtruous productions, whoſe irregular conformation of parts has been frequently miſtaken for a complete mixture of the male and female organs.

"This inquiry," ſays the preſent author, "into the ſubject of hermaphrodites, I ſhall purſue in the following order: firſt, examine into ſuch malformations of the male, as led to the belief of the perſons being hermaphrodites. Secondly, ſuch malformations in the female, as have led to the ſame concluſion. Thirdly, ſuch males as, from a deficiency in their organs, have not the character and general properties of the male, and may be called neuters. Fourthly, thoſe in which there is a real mixture of the organs of both ſexes, although not ſufficiently complete to conſtitute double organs; which I believe to be the neareſt approach towards an hermaphrodite that has been met with in the more perfect animals; and it is extremely in favour of this opinion, that every account I have met with in authors, may be referred to one or the other of theſe heads."

In elucidation of thoſe four heads, a variety of facts and authorities are adduced in the paper. The dog, whoſe peculiar conformation gave origin to the preſent paper, had, while living, all the appearance of a female, except its being deſtitute of teats. This peculiarity juſtly rendered it an object of curioſity to the anatomiſt; and, after its death, Sir Joſeph Banks procured it for the inſpection of Mr. Home, who, on examination of its organs of generation, found them to be principally the female organs diſtorted, but intermixed with ſome of the organs that belong to the male.

For a more particular account of thoſe peculiarities, we muſt refer our readers to the paper itſelf, and to the very diſtinct plate which accompanies it.

XI. *An Inquiry concerning the Weight aſcribed to Heat.* By Benjamin Count of Rumford, F. R. S. &c.

Various opinions have at different times been entertained, by philoſophers, reſpecting the ponderability of heat. Some have imagined that the acceſſion of heat added weight to bodies; others have ſuppoſed it to be a principle of levity, and that, of courſe, a body *cæteris paribus* would weigh leſs in a higher than in a lower degree of temperature; while others have

have aſſerted, that the weight of bodies is not altered either by the loſs, or by the acceſſion of heat.

One of the principal experiments relative to this ſubject, previous to Count Rumford's inquiry, was made by Dr. Fordyce, and is recorded in the 75th volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. The Doctor found that a glaſs veſſel, containing ſome water, weighed ſenſibly more when the water was frozen, than when it was in a fluid ſtate.

Count R. having the uſe of an excellent balance, thought proper to repeat ſo curious an experiment; and accordingly, in the beginning of the winter of the year 1787, he performed the experiment in the following manner:

He procured two thin glaſs veſſels, of the ſhape of a Florence flaſk. In one of them he put 4107,86 grains of diſtilled water, which filled about the half of its cavity; and an equal quantity of ſpirits of wine was placed in the other. The glaſs veſſels were then both hermetically ſealed, and, after wiping them perfectly clean and dry, he ſuſpended them on the arms of the balance, where, after a little adjuſtment, they remained in perfect equilibrium. The balance was then placed in a room, the temperature of which was, by means of a German ſtove, kept up to 61° of Fahren. with very little variation. In this room the apparatus was left, until no doubt could poſſibly be entertained of the bottles having acquired preciſely the ſame degree of temperature. The apparatus was afterwards removed into an uninhabited room, the temperature of which was 29°, while that of the outward air was 27°. Forty-eight hours after, on entering the room, the Count found that the bottle with the water preponderated, and the water in it was completely frozen; while, as may be expected, the ſpirit of wine in the other bottle remained quite fluid. By reſtoring the equilibrium, it was found that the augmentation of the weight of the bottle with the water, amounted to $\frac{1}{133\,0\,4}$ part of the whole.

The apparatus was then replaced in the firſt room, where the water gradually thawed, and when the whole had attained the temperature of 61°, the two bottles, after having been wiped quite clean and dry, were found to weigh as at the beginning of the experiment, before the water was frozen.

So far the reſult coincided with that of Dr. Fordyce; but on repeating the experiment ſeveral times, ſome irregularity was obſerved, both in the acquiſition and loſs of weight; which juſtly induced the Count to ſuſpect, that the apparent acquiſition of weight might poſſibly be owing to ſome other circumſtance hitherto unobſerved.

The

The ſuſpicion firſt fell upon the balance; but a variety of nice experiments proved, that the balance was exact in its performance. Having aſcertained this point, Count R. examined ſome other poſſible cauſes of error, and at laſt inſtituted the experiment in the following manner:

"Having," ſays he, "provided three bottles, A, B, and C, as nearly alike as poſſible, and reſembling in all reſpects thoſe already deſcribed; into the firſt, A, I put 4214,28 grains of water, and a ſmall thermometer, made on purpoſe for the experiment, and ſuſpended in the bottle in ſuch a manner, that its bulb remained in the middle of the maſs of water; into the ſecond bottle, B, I put a like weight of ſpirit of wine, with a like thermometer; and into the bottle C, I put an equal weight of mercury.

"Theſe bottles, being all hermetically ſealed, were placed in a large room, in a corner far removed from the doors and windows, and where the air appeared to be perfectly quiet; and being ſuffered to remain in this ſituation more than 24 hours, the heat of the room (61°) being kept up all that time with as little variation as poſſible, and the contents of the bottles A and B appearing, by their incloſed thermometers, to be exactly at the ſame temperature, the bottles were all wiped with a very clean dry cambric handkerchief; and, being afterwards ſuffered to remain expoſed to the free air of the room a couple of hours longer, in order that any inequalities in the quantities of heat, or of the moiſture attached to their ſurfaces, which might have been occaſioned by the wiping, might be corrected by the operation of the atmoſphere by which they were ſurrounded, they were all weighed, and were brought into the moſt exact equilibrium with each other, by means of ſmall pieces of very fine ſilver wire, attached to the necks of thoſe of the bottles which were the lighteſt.

"This being done, the bottles were all removed into a room, in which the air was at 30°, where they were ſuffered to remain, perfectly at reſt and undiſturbed, 48 hours; the bottles, A and B, being ſuſpended to the arms of the balance, and the bottle C ſuſpended, at an equal height, to the arm of a ſtand conſtructed for that purpoſe, and placed as near the balance as poſſible, and a very ſenſible thermometer ſuſpended by the ſide of it.

"At the end of 48 hours, during which time the apparatus was left in this ſituation, I entered the room, opening the door very gently, for fear of diſturbing the balance; when I had the pleaſure to find the three thermometers, viz. that in the bottle A (which was now incloſed in a ſolid cake of ice), that in the bottle B, and that ſuſpended in the open air of the room, all ſtanding at the ſame point, 29°; and the bottles A and B *remaining in the moſt perfect equilibrium.*"

The balance was found to be perfectly free in its motion.

The bottle B being removed from the balance, and the bottle C being ſuſpended to it, this alſo was found to remain of the ſame apparent weight.

The

The whole apparatus was then removed into the warm room, where the water was thawed, but the two bottles ſtill balanced each other. This experiment was repeated ſeveral times; but the water did not, in any inſtance, appear to gain, or to loſe, the leaſt weight.

"If the bottles," ſays this writer, "were weighed at a time when their contents were not *preciſely of the ſame temperature*, they would frequently appear to have gained, or to have loſt, ſomething of their weights; but this doubtleſs aroſe from the vertical currents which they cauſed in the atmoſphere, upon being heated or cooled in it; or to unequal quantities of moiſture attached to the ſurfaces of the bottles; or to both theſe cauſes operating together."

Upon the whole, Count R. makes the following concluſion:

"That if heat be in fact a *ſubſtance*, or matter, a fluid *ſui generis*, as has been ſuppoſed, which, paſſing from one body to another, and being accumulated, is the immediate cauſe of the phenomena we obſerve in heated bodies (of which, however, I cannot help entertaining doubts) it muſt be ſomething ſo infinitely rare, even in its moſt condenſed ſtate, as to baffle all our attempts to diſcover its gravity. And, if the opinion which has been adopted by many of our beſt philoſophers, that heat is nothing more than an inteſtine vibratory motion of the conſtituent parts of heated bodies, ſhould be well founded, it is clear that the weights of bodies can in no wiſe be affected by ſuch motion."

Laſtly, Count R. lays down an eaſy calculation, founded on the different capacities of water, and of gold, for abſorbing heat; the reſult of which ſhows, that a quantity of heat ſufficient to raiſe about $9\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of gold, from 0° of Fahren. to a red heat, does not produce any ſenſible effect with reſpect to weight; or that its quantity cannot be weighed by a balance capable of indicating the $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ part of the body in queſtion.

XII. *An Account of ſome Experiments on the Fecundation of Vegetables.* By Thomas Andrew Knight, Eſq.

The opinion pretty generally believed, that by croſſing the breed of animals, namely, by breeding from males and females not related to each other, the ſpecies is much improved; and, on the contrary, the obſervation that animals degenerate, in ſize at leaſt, on the ſame paſture and with equal treatment, when the proceſs of croſſing the breed is neglected, are the motives which induced the writer of this paper to try ſimilar experiments upon plants; and his attempts met with conſiderable ſucceſs.

His

His firſt idea was to obtain, by this method, new and improved varieties of the apple; but the number of years which would be required to ſhow the reſult of the experiments upon that plant, induced him to prefer annual plants; and, among them, the pea ſeemed to be the moſt promiſing, not only becauſe there are many varieties of this plant, of different forms, ſizes, and colours, but alſo becauſe the ſtructure of its bloſſoms, by preventing the ingreſs of inſects, and adventitious farina, has rendered its varieties remarkably permanent.

Having choſen for this experiment a kind of pea, which had ſo far degenerated as to have ceaſed to be productive, Mr. Knight opened a dozen of its immature bloſſoms, and deſtroyed the ſtamina or male parts, taking care to leave the female ones entire; and a few days after, when the bloſſoms appeared mature, he introduced the farina of a very large and luxuriant grey pea, into one half of the above-mentioned bloſſoms; leaving the other half undiſturbed. The pods grew equally well as to external appearance; but it was ſoon perceived, that the ſeeds, which had not been fecundated by the farina, remained extremely ſmall, and ſoon withered; whereas, the others grew to the uſual ſize and ſtate of maturity. In the enſuing ſpring, the laſt mentioned ſeeds were ſown in the uſual manner; but the plants which grew from them aroſe with exceſſive luxuriance, and the colour of their leaves and ſtems clearly indicated, that they had all exchanged their whiteneſs for the colour of their male parent. The ſeeds, which were produced in the autumn, were dark grey.

The ſucceſs of this experiment induced him to repeat his attempts on other ſpecies of the pea, and to alter, in ſome meaſure, the circumſtances of the operation; but the reſult conſtantly produced a decided improvement of the ſpecies.

After the pea, Mr. K. endeavoured to try ſimilar experiments on wheat; but in thoſe his ſucceſs was not equal to his expectations.

"I readily," ſays he, "obtained as many varieties as I wiſhed, by merely ſowing the different kinds together; for the ſtructure of the bloſſom of this plant (unlike that of the pea) freely admits the ingreſs of adventitious farina, and it is thence very liable to ſport in varieties. Some of thoſe I obtained were excellent; others very bad; and none of them permanent. By ſeparating the beſt varieties, a moſt abundant crop was produced; but its quality was not equal quite to the quantity, and all the diſcarded varieties again made their appearance. It appeared to me an extraordinary circumſtance, that, in the year 1795 and 1796, when almoſt the whole crop of corn in the iſland was blighted, the varieties thus obtained, and theſe only, eſcaped, in this neighbourhood, though ſown in ſeveral different ſoils and ſituations."

Beſides

Beſides the annual plants, Mr. K. did not neglect to try his experiments upon others of a longer duration, ſuch as the apple and the grape; and, as far as he was able to judge, his experiments upon them ſeemed likely to produce a conſiderable improvement.

XIII. *Obſervations on the different Species of Aſiatic Elephants, and their Mode of Dentition.* By John Corſe, Eſq.

The elephants, both males and females, as we are informed by Mr. Corſe, are divided into two caſts by the natives of Bengal, which they call the *Roomareah*, and the *Morghee*; the former being a deep bodied, ſtrong, compact elephant, with a large trunk, legs ſhort and thick in proportion to its ſize; while the latter, when full grown, is generally taller than the other, but has not ſo compact a form, nor is he ſo ſtrong; his legs are long, he travels faſt, has a lighter body, and his trunk is both ſhort and ſlender, in proportion to his height. The ſhape and ſize of the tuſks ſerve only to characterize ſome varieties in the ſpecies.

The *Roomareah* caſt is preferred, principally on account of its ſuperior ſtrength, by which it can undergo greater fatigue, and can carry heavier loads than the *Morghee*. By the indiſcriminate intercourſe of thoſe two kinds, ſeveral varieties are produced; which bear different names, and are in greater or leſs eſtimation, according as they partake more of the one, or of the other caſt. The elephants have two tuſks in the upper jaw only; but thoſe of ſome females are ſo ſhort, as not to project beyond the lip; whereas in others they are much longer.

Mr. Corſe then enters into a particular account of different varieties of elephants, and of the peculiar quality of their tuſks, which, as has been already obſerved, are the characteriſtics of thoſe varieties. After the tuſks, this diligent obſerver proceeds to deſcribe the teeth of that curious animal, from which part of the paper we ſhall tranſcribe the following paragraphs; but for further particulars we muſt refer our readers to the paper itſelf, and to eight fine plates which accompany it.

"The firſt ſet of grinders, or milk teeth, begin to cut the gum eight or ten days after birth; and the grinders of the upper jaw appear before thoſe of the lower one. Though this happens at firſt, yet, in a few months, the grinders in the lower jaw come forward faſter than thoſe of the upper, as I have obſerved in the heads of ſeveral elephants.

"In about ſix weeks, the firſt ſet of grinders can be eaſily felt, conſiſting of four teeth; viz. one on each ſide of either jaw; and, as young elephants begin to eat graſs, or ſome ſoft ſucculent food, before they are three months old, we may conclude, that the firſt ſet of grinders

grinders have then completely cut the gum, and that dentition is not attended with any ſymptoms of pain, or irritation, in the ſyſtem.

"The milk grinders are not ſhed as the tuſks are, but are gradually worn away, during the time the ſecond ſet are coming forward; and as ſoon as the body of the grinder is nearly worn away, the fangs begin to be abſorbed.

"I have not been able to aſcertain the exact time when the ſecond ſet of grinders make their appearance, as I could never get an elephant to open his mouth in ſuch a manner as to permit me to examine his teeth accurately; but, when the elephant is about two years old, the ſecond ſet are completely in uſe.

"At this period, the third ſet begin to cut the gum. From the end of the ſecond to the beginning of the ſixth year, the third ſet come gradually forward, as the jaw lengthens, not only to fill up this additional ſpace, but alſo to ſupply the place of the ſecond ſet, which are, during the ſame period, gradually worn away, and their fangs abſorbed.

"From the beginning of the ſixth to the end of the ninth year, the fourth ſet of grinders come forward, to ſupply the gradual waſte of the third ſet.

"After this period, ſeveral other ſets are produced. In what time theſe ſucceeding grinders come forward, in proportion to their predeceſſors, I have not been able to aſcertain; but, from the data already given, I conclude, that every ſucceeding grinder takes at leaſt a year more than its predeceſſor to be completed; conſequently, that the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th ſet of grinders (a further ſucceſſion I have not been able to trace) will take from five to eight years (and probably much longer) each ſet, before the poſterior lamina has cut the gum.

"The milk grinders conſiſt each of four teeth, or laminæ; the ſecond ſet of grinders of eight or nine laminæ; the third ſet of twelve or thirteen; the fourth ſet of fifteen; and ſo on, to the ſeventh or eighth ſet, when each grinder conſiſts of 22 or 23, which is the greateſt number I have obſerved.

"All the circumſtances conſidered, I may venture to affirm, that the formation of the teeth, and mode of dentition in the elephant, has but little analogy with thoſe of any other quadruped; nature having, by a peculiar and wonderful contrivance, and in the moſt convenient manner, ſupplied this animal with a regular ſucceſſion of teeth, until he attains a very advanced period of life. An advantage which, as far as we know, no other quadruped poſſeſſes."

XIV. *Some Obſervations on the Structure of the Teeth of granivorous Quadrupeds; particularly thoſe of the Elephant and Sus Æthiopicus.* By Everard Home, Eſq. F. R. S.

This paper may be conſidered as a ſequel of the preceding ſubject; for Mr. Corſe, the author of the preceding paper, on his return from India, for the better inveſtigation of the ſubject, placed his collection of teeth, tuſks, &c. in the hands of Mr. Home, who, by a careful examination of it, and by comparing

paring it with the late Mr. Hunter's collection of comparative anatomy, was enabled to make ſeveral new obſervations, which form the contents of the preſent paper; and the particular conformations of teeth, &c. are delineated on nine plates. But the nature and variety of the facts which are contained in this paper, render it impracticable for us to give a juſt idea of the whole in a contracted ſpace.

XV. *Experiments to determine the Quantity of tanning Principle and gallic Acid contained in the Bark of various Trees.* By George Biggin, Eſq.

"The bark," ſays this author, "of trees contains the aſtringent principle, called gallic acid, and alſo that principle which has a peculiar affinity to the matter of ſkin, and which, from the uſe to which it is applied, is called the tanning principle. But, in the preſent mode of tanning, bark is applied in maſs to the ſkins; conſequently both principles are applied. It remains for examination, whether both principles are uſeful in the proceſs of tanning; for, if they are not both uſeful, probably one is detrimental."

In order to aſcertain the quantities of thoſe two principles in the barks of different trees, Mr. Biggin uſed the ſame method which was ſometime ago ſuggeſted by Mr. Seguin; that is, a weak ſolution of common glue, ſerved to precipitate the tanning principle; and a ſaturated ſolution of ſulfate of iron was uſed as a teſt of the gallic acid.

The tanning principle may be extricated from the bark by means of a ſhort infuſion in water; but the gallic acid requires a much longer time, it muſt remain in water for many hours; hence the manner of extracting thoſe two principles, tolerably free of each other, is very obvious.

By ſaturating the infuſion which contains the tanning principle, with the ſolution of glue, the whole of that principle is precipitated; and, of courſe, its quantity may be aſcertained. The infuſion with the gallic acid, is turned black of a greater or leſs denſity, by the addition of the ſulphate of iron, and the quantity of that acid may be pretty well aſcertained by means of comparative experiments.

By this proceſs Mr. B. determined the quantities of the above-mentioned two principles, in the barks of 21 different trees, and expreſſes the reſult in a table; from which it appears, that the bark of Sumach contains the greateſt quantities of both thoſe principles; and next to it the Huntingdon, or Leiceſter Willow.

XVI. *Eſſay on the Reſolution of Algebraic Equations: attempting to diſtinguiſh particularly the real Principle of every Method, and the true Cauſes of the Limitations to which it is Subject.* By Giffin Wilſon, Eſq.

Algebraic

Algebraic equations, above thoſe of the quadratic order, are generally reſolved, not by any direct rule, but by the method of approximation; excepting indeed ſome particular caſes; and this method admits of as much accuracy as may be neceſſary for common purpoſes. It is however of importance in ſcience, and it might be of much practical utility, if a direct method of ſolution could be deduced from the general properties of equations; ſuch as it might be equally applied to equations of every order; and for this purpoſe ſeveral attempts have been made. Mr. Wilſon examines thoſe attempts, and makes many pertinent remarks upon them. He likewiſe ſhows much ingenuity in the inveſtigation of a ſubject, in general very abſtruſe; and opens a path, which deſerves to be followed.

This Eſſay conſiſts of an Introduction, and two Chapters; namely, Chap. I. Of the Reſolution of Equations in General; and, Chap. II. Of the Reſolution or Reduction of Equations of particular Degrees.

XVII. *On different Sorts of Lime uſed in Agriculture.* By Smithſon Tennant, Eſq.

The writer of this paper was ſome time ago informed, that in the neighbourhood of Doncaſter, two kinds of lime were employed in agriculture, one of which might be uſed freely, whilſt the other had been found neceſſary to be uſed very ſparingly; otherwiſe it would occaſion ſterility, rather than the contrary effect. This ſingular circumſtance induced Mr. Tennant to aſcertain, if poſſible, the cauſe of thoſe peculiar properties. Accordingly he procured ſpecimens of both the above-mentioned ſorts of lime, and ſoon diſcovered, that the lime of bad quality contained a conſiderable proportion of magneſia; the pure calcareous part being to the magneſia as 3 to 2.

By a variety of well-conceived and well-performed experiments, Mr. T. aſcertained, that the magneſian earth, whether by itſelf, or mixed with other earths, is always pernicious to vegetation; and much more ſo when calcined.

The magneſian lime-ſtone, of which large quantities exiſt in this country as well as elſewhere, may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from that which is purely calcareous, by the ſlowneſs of its ſolution in acids; which is ſo very conſiderable, that even the ſofteſt kind of the former is much longer in diſſolving than marble.

Having heard of other ſpecies of lime which were alſo pernicious to vegetation, Mr. T. procured ſpecimens of them, and on examination found, that their pernicious quality is likewiſe owing to the admixture of magneſia.

After

After the particular deſcription of his method of analyzing, and other collateral articles, Mr. T. concludes his paper with a table, which contains the reſults of the analyſes of the above-mentioned, and other ſpecimens.

XVIII. *Experiments and Obſervations on Shell and Bone.* By Charles Hatchett, Eſq. F. R. S.

The kinds of ſhell which Mr. Hatchett ſelected for his experiments are, 1. Thoſe which have a porcellaneous aſpect, with an enamelled ſurface, and when broken, are often in a ſlight degree of a fibrous texture; 2. thoſe which, under a ſtrong epidermis, contain the ſubſtance called *nacre*, or mother of pearl.

The object of his experiments was to diſcover for the preſent, not minutely the proportions, ſo much as the number and quality of the ingredients. The practical part of the analyſis, which was ingeniouſly deviſed and conducted, is particularly deſcribed in this paper; but our limits will only allow us to mention its principal reſults.

Mr. H. found, that the porcellaneous ſhells conſiſt of carbonate of lime, cemented by a very ſmall portion of animal gluten.

"When the experiments," ſays he, "on the porcellaneous ſhells, and on thoſe formed of mother of pearl are compared, it appears, that the porcellaneous ſhells are compoſed of carbonate of lime, cemented by a very ſmall portion of gluten; and that mother of pearl, and pearl, do not differ from theſe, except by a ſmaller proportion of carbonate of lime; which, inſtead of being ſimply cemented by animal gluten, is intermixed with, and ſerves to harden, a membranaceous or cartilaginous ſubſtance; and this ſubſtance, even when deprived of the carbonate of lime, ſtill retains the figure of the ſhell.

"But, between theſe extremes, there will probably be found many gradations; and theſe we have the greater reaſon to expect, from the example afforded by the Patellæ, which have been lately mentioned.

"Some few experiments were made on certain land ſhells; and in the common garden ſnail, I thought that I diſcovered ſome traces of phoſphate of lime; but, as I did not find any in the *Helix nemoralis*, it may be doubted, whether the preſence of phoſphate of lime ſhould be conſidered as a chemical character of land ſhells."

Mr. Hatchett's next ſet of experiments, was made for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the ingredients of the covering ſubſtance of cruſtaceous marine animals. After the narration of the experiments, Mr. H. ſubjoins the following words:

"There is reaſon to conclude, therefore, that ſulphate of lime, mingled with the carbonate, is the chemical characteriſtic which diſtin-

ſhes

guiſhes the cruſtaceous from the teſtaceous ſubſtances; and that the principal difference in the qualities of each, when complete, is cauſed by the proportion of the hardening ſubſtances, relative to the gluten by which they are cemented; or by the abundance and conſiſtency of the gelatinous, membranaceous, or cartilaginous ſubſtance, in and on which, the carbonate of lime, or the mixture of carbonate and phoſphate of lime, has been ſecreted and depoſited. Moreover, as the preſence of phoſphate of lime, mingled with carbonate, appears to be a chemical character of cruſtaceous marine animals, there is every reaſon to conclude that Linnæus did right not to place the Echini among the teſtaceous ones."

Mr. H. then proceeds to relate a variety of ſimilar experiments and obſervations, on the bones of various animals; as alſo on the enamel of teeth; and on animal bones of great antiquity, as thoſe of which the Gibraltar rock in great meaſure conſiſts, &c. But for thoſe particulars we muſt unavoidably refer our readers to the paper itſelf.

XIX. *A Catalogue of Oriental Manuſcripts, preſented to the Royal Society by Sir William and Lady Jones.* By Charles Wilkins, Eſq. F. R. S. *Continued from the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the Year* 1798, *p.* 593.

This Catalogue contains the titles, with their tranſlations in Engliſh, of 114 manuſcripts, which being added to the 56 of the former part of the Catalogue, amount in all to 170 manuſcripts. The preſent 114 are arranged under the following heads: Sanſcrita, Chineſe, Perſian, Arabic, and Hindoſtani.

Art. IX. *Dr. Hey's Lectures in Divinity.*

(Continued from vol. xiv. *p.* 502.*)*

IN our progreſs through this very important work (and one of greater importance has not fallen under our notice in the courſe of our public labours) many ſubjects preſs upon our attention. To thoſe who are ignorant of the exertion required in examining ſubjects, ſo multifarious and extenſive as the preſent ſyſtematic work contains; to thoſe who are inſenſible of the delicacy and care required in weighing and examining the poſitions which perpetually occur, both with a reference to the fidelity we owe to the public, and at the ſame time to a preſervation of the high deference and reſpect which the labours

and character of the venerable author ſo juſtly demand; to ſuch precipitate cenſurers, we are not inclined to preſent an apology for the delay which has intervened in our review of this work. We are perſuaded, that by thoſe who conceive more juſtly both of what the author has done, and what we are called upon to do, this delay will not be conſtrued into a neglect of duty, but into a ſollicitude for a more exact diſcharge of it.

In the 13th chapter of the 1ſt book, p. 124 (where our laſt obſervations concluded) we are led into a train of very intereſting diſcuſſion. The learned Profeſſor, in pointing out the difference between *real* and *fictitious* narratives, has placed the evidences of Chriſtianity in a very conſpicuous point of view. Without attempting to inſtitute a compariſon between the internal and external evidences of the Chriſtian faith, or apportioning to each its relative force and influence, we confeſs we have had peculiar ſatisfaction in ſeeing the former of theſe placed in a conſpicuous point of view. To different ages of the Goſpel, theſe two different ſpecies of evidences ſhould ſeem to be adjuſted. Neither of them is certainly excluded at any time, or in any age. But certainly the *internal evidence* lies within a narrower compaſs; and is frequently, in ages far removed from the origin of our holy faith, calculated to convince thoſe who are diſabled either by want of leiſure or inclination for hiſtorical reſearch, or of acceſs to hiſtorical records, from an attention to the full force of *external evidence*. The Profeſſor therefore, in eſtabliſhing the diſtinctions between *real* and *fictitious* narratives, has moſt powerfully evinced that we cannot, without confounding every law of evidence, and deſtroying every landmark of truth and falſehood, aſcribe the facts recorded in the Goſpels to the fiction of the writers. He has here taken his ground with conſummate, we had almoſt ſaid unequalled, ſkill and ability. We are decidedly of opinion, that this admirable chapter is calculated to produce a harveſt of conviction, not interior to the celebrated work of Lord Lyttleton on the Character and Apoſtleſhip of St. Paul; to which, Dr. Johnſon obſerves, that "Infidelity has never been able to return even a plauſible anſwer." We inſert a ſhort ſpecimen out of much that is equally, or even more excellent.

"Let us now take ſome notice of the *incidents*, *manners*, *ſentiments*, and *expreſſions* found in the Goſpels, ſuch as have nothing ſupernatural in them; and ſee whether it is credible, that they were the invention of the ſacred Hiſtorians. This is too extenſive a ſubject to enter into fully, but we may give a few ſpecimens, which may ſuffice for our purpoſe; and may engage the ſtudent to "ſearch the Scriptures" for more.

"Some

" Some *incidents* have been very lately hinted at, which the ſacred Hiſtorians muſt have been deſirous to omit if poſſible. We may add, that they would be more deſirous to omit their own ambition, becauſe it was diſappointed;—diſappointed ambition is a thing every one is aſhamed of. Would any writers have choſen to deſcribe their Hero as dying an ignominious death? Suffering the puniſhment of a *Slave* between two *criminals*, muſt appear a very bad *Apotheoſis*.

" As to *manners* and *ſentiments*; the writers of the New Teſtament evidently muſt want to have their Hero appear *great*; now, take a fiſherman from the banks of *Newfoundland*, or even from the coaſt of Great Britain; and let him poſſeſs as many fiſhing-veſſels, as Peter or Zebedee did on the Lake of Gennaſareth, or ſea of Galilee; if he wiſhed to deſcribe an heavenly leader as *great*, would he give him gentleneſs and modeſty in his manners? or humility and placability in his Sentiments? no; modeſty would be meanneſs, and placability cowardice.

" Nay, ſuppoſe he wiſhed to deſcribe ſuch a character as Jeſus, would he be *able?* The ſtory of the *Good Samaritan* is ſo exquiſite an inſtance of diſcretion, that I know not the man who *could* invent it:—And nearly the ſame might be ſaid of the Story of the Woman taken in Adultery.—The Lord's Prayer is ſo nobly conceived, ſo aptly arranged, and ſo properly expreſſed, that I have not the leaſt idea of any one's inventing it, whoſe thoughts were generally fixed on a laborious occupation.

" It might illuſtrate ſome things, which have been ſaid, if we were to ſuppoſe an European Gentleman of a very improved mind, to have fallen amongſt Savages, and to have paſſed the latter part of his life, and died amongſt them; he did them ſuch ſervices, as to be generally eſteemed; and, after his death, they are deſirous of recording his virtues;—now, from the particular accounts given of him, it would be eaſy to judge, whether thoſe accounts were real or fictitious. If the writer made him only a better ſort of *Savage*, the account was *fictitious*; if he deſcribed manners and ſentiments plainly, *without applauſe or cenſure*, ſuch as he did not himſelf comprehend, or feel the merit of, and aſcribed them to the deceaſed merely as *fact, the account is real.*

" That this reaſoning has weight, will not be denied perhaps: but the *degree*, in which it is forcible, will not be ſeen without attention to particular *inſtances*. It is with regret, that I forbear to ſay more of the inſtances already mentioned, and that I paſs over many others; but our proper buſineſs will not allow all to be inſiſted on; therefore, I will confine myſelf to the *laſt ſcenes* of our Saviour's Life.

" When *Judas* came to betray his Lord and Maſter, he was not upbraided; his ſalute was returned, at leaſt with kind language; " Jeſus ſaid unto him, *Friend, wherefore art thou come?*"—Intimations had before been given of treachery; but Jeſus ſpake as a man, and would not repel with rudeneſs what had a courteous appearance: Beſides, it is poſſible Jeſus might perceive, that the act of Judas was about to bring on more fatal conſequences than Judas himſelf intended; (for his remorſe was afterwards deſperate:) Jeſus would alſo know, that kindneſs would be more apt to give him right feelings, than the ſharpeſt

upbraidings:—but not one of theſe motives is at all likely to have entered into the mind of Matthew, conſidered as a mere Inventor.

"The addreſs of Jeſus to *Pilate*, according to the ſenſe in which ſome have underſtood it, has ſomething truly great in it; ſomething which raiſes the character of Jeſus very far above that of his Judge;—the ſentence pronounced was unjuſt, by the Judge's own confeſſion; nevertheleſs, our Saviour places it in the moſt favourable light, and apologizes for it;—he does indeed rather intimate, that Pilate ought not to have boaſted of power, as he only ſubmitted to the Jewiſh Prieſts, and at beſt was only a tool of ſuch a Prince as Tiberius; but, though this is intimated with an ingenuous dignity, yet the ruling ſentiments are pity and complacency, which mark a genuine ſuperiority. How St. *Matthew* could of himſelf give the character of Jeſus ſuch ſentiments, is inexplicable.

"When Jeſus was "led away" to be crucified, "there followed him a great company of people, and of women, which (women) alſo bewailed and lamented him."—What ſhall he ſay to them? ſhall it be this? "Have pity upon me, have pity upon me, O ye my friends! for the hand of God hath touched me."—Had we been compoſing the ſcene, we ſhould have been well contented with this ſentiment; and ſo would *Matthew*; attention to ſelf, in ſuch a ſituation, would convey no idea of meanneſs: but no! theſe were the words of *Job*: the words of *Chriſt* breathe a ſpirit of ſublime benevolence, which makes their Pathos inimitable: "Daughters of Jeruſalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourſelves, and for your children!"—For my own part, I know of nothing in either Tragedy or Oratory, which does not fall below this." P. 138.

In diſcuſſing the *external* evidences of Chriſtianity, the Profeſſor devotes a very long chapter to a conſideration of Mr. Hume's celebrated Eſſay on Miracles. Arguing for the credibility of miracles (vol. i. p. 157) he is of opinion, that in referring a ſeries of events which has followed in an unvaried courſe to a *previous law*, we miſapply the word *law*; which, as he aſſerts, does not properly relate to things *inanimate*, but to *voluntary agents*. "When," ſays the Profeſſor, "lead falls to the ground by the *law* of gravity, we ſpeak from our habitual feelings or prejudices, but in reality we know nothing of any *law* of gravity." P. 161. Conſequently, he propoſes to ſubſtitute the word *analogy*. Here we profeſs we cannot be induced to call, in a variety of caſes, the expectation of certain events, following in an unbroken tenor and order; ſuch as the ſucceſſion of day to night, of ſummer to winter, &c. by the name of *prejudice*. For the uſe of which term, the Profeſſor himſelf appears inclined to apologize. Perhaps, as Mr. Hume's ſophiſtry is generated by an exceſs of refinement, ſo Profeſſor H.'s defence may ſeem to be a little tinged with the defect of his opponent. Perhaps the queſtion might be met more openly and conciſely, without follow-

following this ſubtle and malicious foe through all the mazes and intricacy of his ſophiſtry, "*qua ſigna ſequenti fallunt, indeprenſus et irremeabilis error.*" Perhaps, we ſay, it might be done in ſome ſuch ſtatement as the following. Mr. Hume directs us always to reject the *greater miracle*. Now then, which of theſe caſes implies the *greater miracle?* That God ſhould interpoſe in behalf of a Revelation, by the *only method* by which we *can* ſuppoſe him to interfere, for the ſake of improving a world univerſally corrupted; or that ſo many perſons ſhould *unite* in teſtifying a *lye* in behalf of a ſyſtem recommending every virtue, and tending to diſcountenance every vice; and in ſupport of that attempt ſhould perſevere in undergoing what they are known to have undergone, in contradiction to that love of eaſe, reputation, and worldly happineſs, which is univerſally implanted in the mind. We ſhould not be at all afraid to hazard this momentous queſtion on this iſſue.

After having vindicated the credibility of miracles in general, Dr. Hey proceeds, in the 6th chapter, to prove that the *facts* recorded in the Goſpels are really of that nature: and here, as he is leſs embarraſſed with the artful intricacy of his antagoniſt, he exhibits his proofs with more diſtinctneſs and prominence, and conſiders the witneſſes of the miracles recorded in the New Teſtament in reſpect to their *ability*, their *intention*, and their *number*. Theſe, in all the inſtances, he ably and irrefragably proves to be unexceptionable. Both in this, and the two former chapters, he has exhibited a profound knowledge of his ſubject, and a patient ſpirit of calm and laborious inveſtigation, which the great importance of the ſubjects demands. He has brought together all that Campbell, Adams, and Douglas have before offered; and, at the ſame time (with the abatement we before adverted to) has entitled his remarks to the character of much ingenuity. The reſult of the whole is admirable.

"With regard to the *Chriſtian Religion*, I own that the notion of its being propagated *without* miracles (ſuppoſing it *true*) is more ſtrange, more contrary to all judgments which I can form from experience, than its being propagated *by* their aſſiſtance: although, therefore, I have an expectation of *falſhood* and deception in pretenſions to modern miracles, or to any circumſtanced like thoſe, which are ſaid to have been performed between the ſettlement of Chriſtianity and the preſent time; yet I have, from the ſame experience, a *ſtrong* expectation of *real* miracles, on ſuch an occaſion as the firſt propagation of the Goſpel." P. 119.

In the chapter on Prophecy, the Profeſſor has deduced, with great ability, an entire hiſtory of the ſoundeſt theological opinions on that head. The ſubject of *double Prophecy*, to which opinion

opinion he inclines, he has treated with eminent ſkill; and we conceive that even they who lean to the oppoſite hypotheſis will be induced, by the Profeſſor's arguments, to reconſider this difficult and delicate controverſy. The concluſion of the chapter is diſtinguiſhed by an awful, calm, and ſublime caſt of thought and expreſſion, in the following maſterly recapitulation.

"Upon the whole, the force of the argument from prophecy is wonderfully great. To conceive this, we muſt look back to the very beginning of time, and watch all the prophecies which have been delivered; faint and indefinite, if very diſtant from the completion; more diſtinct, if nearer to it; numerous, circumſtantial, deſcribing events out of the reach of conjecture by analogy; and events ſeemingly incompatible with each other: many of theſe prophecies fulfilled primarily in one event, and, after many ages, in other events more important and more ſpiritual;—many of them not underſtood for a while, but at laſt receiving an explanation by *events*, which candour could not deny to be an interpretation; yet not ſolved by facts concerning people of different nations at random, but confined chiefly to *one people*, or to other nations as connected with them, and to *one purpoſe*; continually unfolded, not exactly according to man's preconceptions, yet ſo as to excite admiration and applauſe upon reflection. This of *paſt* prophecies; thoſe *preſent* or *ſubſiſting*, are always obſcure enough to exerciſe the human faculties, intellectual and moral, yet able to be a lantern unto our feet, and a light unto our paths "in a *dark place*;" gratifying, and at the ſame time exciting expectation; riſing in greatneſs and magnificence, till, as we look farther and farther into futurity, our conceptions are loſt in the immenſity of the Divine wiſdom and knowledge." P. 268.

Having found occaſion for ſo much juſt commendation, we regret that impartiality obliges us ſometimes to differ materially in ſentiment from the worthy author. In examining the hiſtory of Hereſies, particularly that of the Manichæans, the Profeſſor (p. 355) refers them to principles inherent in human nature, placed in given circumſtances. He ſeems, upon the whole, from a conſideration of this kind, *more* favourable to monaſtic inſtitutions, than can be warranted by experience of hiſtory. Though in ſome few inſtances, ſecluſion of this nature may have been *accidentally* aſſociated to the moſt amiable habits, and even to *ſincere*, though almoſt *uſeleſs* piety, yet, in the generality of inſtances, we are of opinion, that this ſtate of life has been attended with very different effects. Groſs ignorance, or a ſtagnation of the faculties, we believe to be the moſt general concomitants of a monaſtic life: and where the beſt propenſities in our frame are dormant, we believe the worſt are ſeldom inactive. Induſtry in our ſeveral callings is one chief cure and corrector of the malignant and voluptuary

luptuary affections. It is surely right to recollect, that Christianity is *essentially*, and, in its first principles, an *active* and *social* religion: and as "*corruptio optimi est pessima*," so an attempt to counteract it in these its leading and favourite tendencies has, at various times, overwhelmed the Christian world with the most extended and deplorable calamities. We are convinced that the abuses arising out of the monastic institutions, in the various Catholic countries of Europe, and the disgust occasioned by them in the minds of men, contributed most largely to that inundation of profligacy and infidelity which have disgraced this age; and thereby introduced that deplorable misery which the French revolution has spread over a large part of the earth. Sterne (whom the Professor cites) may have painted, and Dr. Hey may have seen, one or more monks distinguished "by a refinement of body and mind, a pure glow of meliorated passion, that polished piety and humanity." (Vid. p. 364). These might be the virtues and habits of *particular* men. But that these are, in *any degree*, the natural effects of such institutions, the complaints and confessions of the Popish Historians, and the unvaried observation of travellers, powerfully and positively contradict.

In Chap. III. and VI. of Book II. Dr. Hey seems a little too favourable to the employment of ridicule on religious subjects and controversies. We cannot agree with him in supposing, that in the simile of the gnat and camel any thing ludicrous was intended. We even think the supposition dangerous and indecorous.

We fear the Professor's plan of a college of perfect controversialists, *sine irâ et studio*, under the exact laws of good breeding, self-government, impartiality, meekness, "in honour preferring one another," acting under statutes and regulations enforcing this conduct, will be deemed perfectly *Utopian*, and perhaps a little whimsical. But we *also* believe, that the worthy Professor himself possesses, in a singular and eminent degree, all those amiable qualities and habits which he thinks such a society might cultivate and preserve.

In our next number, we shall take leave of this author as a *general* lecturer, and proceed to consider his elucidation of the doctrines of the *Church of England*.

(To be continued.)

ART. X. *Miſcellanies. By James Hay Beattie, A. M. With an Account of his Life and Character. By James Beattie, LL. D. With a Second Title, giving it as Vol II. of Beattie's Poems*.* 12mo. 196 pp. 6s. Dilly. 1799.

THE ſorrows of a father are ſacred; and ſuch a father as Dr. Beattie, lamenting a moſt promiſing and amiable ſon, will excite a lively ſympathy in every reader. In recording the life, character, and death of his ſon, the venerable author diſplays the feelings of a man, united with the patience, and pious ſubmiſſion of a Chriſtian; nor can any thing be more pathetic than ſome parts of his narrative, which paſs directly to the heart, from being wholly free from all affectation of pathos. When theſe impreſſions have been made, it becomes impoſſible to ſit down to the peruſal of the Miſcellanies with the ſlighteſt diſpoſition to ſevere criticiſm. The volume does indeed contain abundant proofs, that the lamented author was a youth of great promiſe as to abilities, of ſound judgment, with a ſingular purity and rectitude of mind. Few Editors perhaps, except a parent, would have thought his poems worthy to be united in one work with the more finiſhed compoſitions of Dr. Beattie; yet when we conſider that J. H. Beattie, at the time of his death, was only 22, we muſt confeſs that it is no very unwarrantable partiality, accompanied at the ſame time by perſonal modeſty, which has elevated them to this diſtinction. To this remark the greater effect will be given, if we conſider the Advertiſement prefixed by Dr. B. "Of theſe Eſſays and Fragments, both proſe and verſe, the reader will be pleaſed to remember, that very few were reviſed by the author; that not one received his laſt emendations; and that far the greater part were compoſed in his ſeventeenth or eighteenth year, and ſome at a ſtill earlier period."

The contents are very miſcellaneous, ſome grave and pious, as the "Fragments of a Poem on the Excellence of Chriſtianity," ſome humorous or familiar; and there are many Latin imitations of poems or paſſages from Engliſh writers. The Engliſh compoſitions, though not of the higheſt finiſh, as may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, have great merit; but though obſervations are made in the memoirs, on the author's natural

* The firſt volume, to which this is intended to be ſubjoined, contains only the Poems of Dr. Beattie, and was publiſhed for Dilly in 1797.

talent

talent for humour, we cannot but pronounce, that his effuſions in that claſs of writing are, in general, inferior to the reſt. We ſhall inſert a ſhort poem, which appears to us particularly creditable to the writer.

"ODE*.

Power of theſe awful regions, hail;
For ſure ſome mighty Genius roves
With ſtep unheard, or loves to ſail
Unſeen, along theſe cliffs and groves.

O'er the wild mountain's ſtormy waſte,
The ſhatter'd crag's impending breaſt,
And rocks by mortal feet untrod;
Deep in the murmuring night of woods,
Or mid the headlong roar of floods,
More bright we view the preſent God.

More bright, than if in glittering ſtate
O'ercanopied with gold he ſat,
The pride of Phidian art confeſs'd.—
Hail, Power ſublime! thy votary ſhield;
O liſten to my lay, and yield
A young, but weary, wanderer, reſt.

But if, from reſt and ſilence torn,
And theſe loved ſcenes, I roam afar,
By fate's returning ſurge down born,
To toſs in care's tumultuous war;

Grant me, ſecure from toil and ſtrife,
And all the vain alarms of life,
And all the rabble's feveriſh rage,
Remote in ſome obſcure retreat,
At leaſt to paſs, in freedom ſweet,
The ſolitude of age." P. 94.

The Latin Poems and imitations are by no means deſtitute of merit; but the attention to cadence, and the elegancies of verſification, which are acquired in the regular practice of our Engliſh public ſchools, are certainly wanting in them. The ſtrong and diſcriminating judgment of the young author, is very well exemplified in his three Dialogues of the Dead, particularly the firſt, where Addiſon is made to criticize the ſtyle of Johnſon. In the ſecond, the following defence of the ſame

---

"* Suppoſed to have been written on occaſion of viſiting the wild and magnificent ſcenery of the cliffs of Kinnoull, on the banks of the Tay, near Perth. The author has in theſe lines not unſucceſsfully imitated that noble Ode of Mr. Gray, which begins thus: *O Tu, ſeveri Religio loci*, &c."

writer

writer against some of his biographers, is well conceived and expressed. Johnson himself is the speaker.

"Yes, Sir, I have been told, I shall not say by people of fashion, but I will say by persons of veracity, that some writers have been very industrious to record Anecdotes of Johnson; and to represent as serious and solemn philosophy what I might have retorted hastily, in the moment of fretfulness, perhaps under the pressure of disease, or ironically hinted in the confidence of playful conversation. This is an age, Sir, of ignorance and loquacity; all are very willing to talk, and almost all are very unable to think; and they who have nothing to say of their own, are glad to say something that has been said by others. Thus my sayings have been inquired after with curiosity, and collected with avidity. The preference usually given of obloquy to praise may be unpleasant, but is not unaccountable: what was most agreeable to the biographer himself, and what he knew would be most agreeable to his readers, he readily observed, was careful to remember, and willingly told; and the harsh features of my character became most remarkable; not because they were the most numerous; but because, being somewhat prominent, they were by the firebrand of malicious inquiry most strongly illuminated. No man of sense needs be told, that of the little railleries, which give flavour and poignancy to familiar conversation, more must be judged from the manner in which they are delivered, than from the words: the latter my biographers have been studious to record; the former they have been no less studious to conceal, or perhaps they had not skill to exhibit.—But, let the rabble, both small and great, affix to the words Samuel Johnson any idea they please; of such I scorn alike the applause and the disapprobation. I seek the praise of the good, the judicious, and the learned; and he who has prudence, erudition, or charity, must be willing to gather my principles rather from what I have written, than from the prattle of a gossip; who is more anxious that a story be entertaining, than that it be true; whose observation may be erroneous, and whose narrative may of course be imperfect. From the sentiments of posterity I have little apprehension. I trust my writings will be read and esteemed, when those of *some* of my biographers (I do not say *all*) shall no where be found." P. 174.

The third of these Dialogues is a banter, carried on with very successful humour, against the modern affectations of language, such as "the first blush of the business," &c. The work must undoubtedly, on the whole, excite admiration and regret; though it may not be resorted to for delight, in the same degree as that will ever be which precedes it.

ART.

ART. XI. *The History, civil and ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester. By the Rev. John Milner, M. A. F. S. A. In Two Volumes.* 4to. 448 and 270 pp. 3l. 3s. Cadell and Davies. 1798 and 1799.

WE naturally enter upon a history, written as this is, with some excusable prejudices about us. The character and the religion of the author are well known. But we resist our prejudices, while we examine the work. We also find the author, though too dignified in mind to suppress his religion, or to conceal his own prejudices, yet often acting ingenuously under both. Nor is he, like one brother divine, and brother author of the same communion, a partisan of democracy, a flatterer of opposition, or an applauder of the horrible defection in France from all loyalty, all subordination, all religion. He speaks like a friend to the British constitution, and he writes with a zeal for Christianity. On such a writer we should be uncandid to be severe, merely because he is a Papist; and illiberal not to give him due commendation, though he frequently reminds us that he is so. He will seldom provoke our severity, we believe, and will often entitle himself to our commendations.

Yet let us be just to our feelings, and own ourselves to have been disgusted by one word, in the first page of the Dedication. We are there told of the late Duke of Chandos, that his "name is at the present day *adored* in Winchester." Nor is this language of profane folly adopted casually and once only. We have it again at the end of the volume; when we are told (very truly and laudably, as to the sentiment intended to be conveyed, but very exceptionably as to the phrase) of the "person" of the present King, that it is "*adored* by all ranks of subjects who are friends to monarchy." P. 439. Nor can any excuse be made for Mr. Milner's adoption of such language, from the influence of his religion; as Popery (with all that idolatry which Protestants attribute to it) never thought of *adoring* either the name of a dead nobleman, or the person of a living monarch. He must have picked it up from the cant of vulgar conversation; and have been so familiarized to it by custom, as to become unconscious of its impropriety, and insensible of its profaneness.

Mr. Milner then enters upon the original history of the town, but moves rather awkwardly through it, from his slight acquaintance with the subject; deriving the name of the *town* from the *cliffs* surrounding it, and calling it Caer Gwent, or

the

the White City, when its appellation of "Venta Belgarum," like those of "Venta Silurum," or "Venta Icenorum," only denoted it to be the capital; even adding, that "from this city the colonies seem to have proceeded, which founded Caer*Segent*, Silchester; Caer *Derm*, Dorchester in *Oxfordshire*; and, Caer *Paladgin*, Shaftesbury*." But, as he proceeds, he moves with a firmer pace; and, in speaking of the gigantic statue that inclosed a number of human victims among the Gauls, gives us this new intelligence concerning it.

"In different places on the opposite side of the Channel," he tells us, "where we are assured, that the rites in question prevailed, amongst the rest at Dunkirk, and at Douay, it has been an immemorial custom on a certain holiday in the year, to build up an immense figure of basket-work and canvas, to the height of forty or fifty feet, which, when properly painted and dressed, represented a huge giant, which also contained a number of living men within it, who raised the same, and caused it to move from place to place. The popular tradition was, that this figure represented a certain Pagan giant, who used to devour the inhabitants of these places, until he was killed by the patron saint of the same. Have we not here a plain trace of the above described horrid sacrifices of Druidism, offered up to Saturn or Moloch, and of the beneficial effect of Christianity, in destroying the same?" P. 8.

We think we have, and thank the author for giving it to us.

"We must add to this," he tells us in another place, "the establishment in it [Winchester] of a manufactory, adapted to its local situation and natural products, which appears to have been under the particular protection of the emperor, and to have supplied the wants of himself and his court."

One note subjoins thus:

"Camden observes from the Notitia, by the help of Pancirollus its editor, that there was a *Cynegium*, or rather *Gynæcium*, Bentense or Ventense; which means a workshop for weaving, an art that, at the time in question, was the exclusive province of women."

Another subjoins thus:

"We cannot doubt but that the cloths made in this city were woollen, not linen, as Camden seems to suppose; as the country round about supplies the raw materials of the former in the greatest abundance, and of the finest sort; whereas it is not likely, that any flax was either raised or imported hither at this early period." P. 27.

---

* Silchester is here called Caer Segent, but in p. 25, we have "*Vindonum or Silchester*, and Sorbiodunum or Old Sarum." So soon has Mr. Milner changed his mind!

All

All this is reported injudiciouſly. In the firſt place, the author ſhould have dwelt particularly and with pleaſure, on this ſo very early appearance of a cloth-manufacture in Britain, and of its appearance at Wincheſter only. Yet this was not the only one in the empire, as Mr. Milner ſurmiſes, that ſupplied the wants of the emperor himſelf, and his court. There were two in Pannonia, one in Dalmatia, four in Italy, one of them being at Rome, one at Carthage, and ſix in Gaul*. These were likewiſe all manufactures of *linen* cloth. Mr. Milner indeed argues againſt this, from the fitneſs of the country round Wincheſter for a woollen manufacture, and its unfitneſs for that of linen. But ſuch arguments, however popular, are the mere impertinences of hiſtory. We have juſt ſeen a ſimilar manufacture exiſting at *Rome*, and in a ſituation therefore the very oppoſite to that of Wincheſter. Camden alſo had produced to Mr. Milner the authority of Pancirollus, and *ſo* "ſeems to ſuppoſe," that the cloths were linen; Pancirollus ſaying, that theſe manufactures were employed "in weaving clothes for the prince," and not for his court only, as Mr. Milner relates, but "for his ſoldiery, ſails for ſhips, linen coverlets, and other articles neceſſary for the furniſhing of houſes†." With this concurs the Notitia itſelf, there being two more of the manufactures noticed by it, theſe being expreſsly ſpecified as *linen*, yet equally with the reſt denominated *Gynæcia*‡. All circumſtances unite to prove, what indeed every ſpeculation upon the Roman proceedings in this iſland muſt forcibly ſuggeſt to us that "flax was either raiſed or imported hither at this early period," the period of the Roman reſidence within it, the period in which all the arts and ſciences of the Roman empire were introduced into it§.

Mr. Milner adopts the ſtory of King Lucius, as many have before him. It certainly has a weight of authorities in its favour; yet we are inclined ſtill to deny the truth of it. We are certain, that Mr. Milner has not repelled one ſtrong

---

* Pancirollus, 141. † Camden, 190, edit. 1607, "texendis principis militumque veſtibus, navium velis, ſtragulis linteis, et aliis ad inſtruendas manſiones neceſſariis," from Pancirollus, 142. ‡ Pancirollus, 141. § Mr. Milner himſelf, in his ſecond volume, p. 194, mentions as in Wincheſter, "the ſite of the ancient church of St. Mary *of the linen web*," or (as a regiſter of churches in Wincheſter calls it about the year 1300) "S. Mariæ *de lineâ telâ*," p. 263; the ſeat certainly of a *linen* manufactory at Wincheſter formerly, the ſeat aſſuredly of this very manufactory itſelf. The Roman *Gynæcium* then ſtood where this church ſtood afterwards, "to the eaſt of the city gaol, facing St. John's houſe," p. 263.

objection

objection which has been lately urged againſt it, though he has attempted to refute the reaſoning. "The exiſtence of Lucius is atteſted by coins," he tells us, "no leſs than by books and manuſcripts. Two" of the coins "are referred to by Uſher, and a third is publiſhed by Camden, pl. xxxvii, No. 25 (where the name appears at full length, with the emblematic ſtar)." This reference to Camden is ſtrangely erroneous, no ſuch plate occurring in Gibſon's, or any other edition of the Britannia, and no ſuch coin appearing upon any of their plates. But one appears in the twenty-three plates of the coins of the ancient Britiſh kings, by Dr. Stukeley; and pl. xii, No. 8, has a coin inſcribed *Luccio*, round a laurelled head, a boar on the reverſe, with a ſtar over it. Yet

"it has been objected by an ingenious cotemporary writer (ſee Hiſt. of Mancheſter, c. xi.) that the ſame muſt be ſpurious, ſince Gildas informs us, chap. v, that "all the braſs, ſilver, and gold, in Britain, was marked with the impreſſion of Cæſar;" but it muſt be remembered, that this paſſage refers to a period prior to that in queſtion, by about 120 years, namely, to that which immediately followed the defeat of Boadicea." P. 39.

This ſeems a ſtrange reply to the objection. Let us therefore ſee in what manner Mr. Whitaker made his objection.

"The ſtory of King Lucius," he ſaid in a ſhort note, "which has been ſo greatly canvaſſed by our hiſtorical critics, is in all probability ſpurious. And the two coins, impreſſed with a croſs and the letters LVC, firſt mentioned by Archbiſhop Uſher, and more or leſs depended upon by all, are certainly ſo. Even Uſher's manner of mentioning them renders the fact very precarious. He had ſeen two coins, he ſays, which were marked with the ſign of the croſs, and literis *obſcurioribus* quæ LVC denotare *videbantur* (p. 22. 1687). And *no Britiſh king*, as I have already ſhewn from Gildas, *was allowed to mint money after the Roman conqueſt**."

This argument is ſurely deciſive, if the fact alledged be a real fact. The reference in the argument is to this paſſage preceding:

"Had Cunobeline ſurvived the ſubjection of his kingdom, he could not have retained the power of the mint; *that liberty being taken away by the Romans, the right of coining* being exercited *only by themſelves*, and the money all inſcribed *with the names of the emperors*†."

The authority for both theſe aſſertions is that paſſage in Gildas, which ſays of this iſland, "quicquid habere potuiſſet æris, argenti, vel auri, imagine Cæſaris notaretur‡." The

---

* B. I. c. xi. ſ. iv, at the end. † B. I. c. ix. ſ. i. ‡ C. v. allega-

allegation therefore appears to be fully juſtified. What then can be ſaid in oppoſition to the whole, in order to ſave the coins from the brand of ſpurioufneſs? The paſſage in Gildas, ſays Mr. Milner, refers to a period prior to Lucius, and immediately after "the defeat of Boadicea." But, in ſo ſaying, he ſeems to quibble rather than to argue. The aſſertion in Gildas is introduced indeed immediately after the defeat of Boadicea, but extends, as Mr. Whitaker has extended it, to the whole period "after the Roman conqueſt." In conſequence of that defeat, the hiſtorian deſcribes the Romans as "ſuorum quoſdam præpoſitos relinquentes, indigenarum dorſis maſtigias, cervicibus jugum, ſolo nomen Romanæ ſervitutis, hærere facturos." Was all this *immediately* after the defeat of Boadicea? But, as Gildas goes on, "ita ut non Britannia, ſed Romana Inſula, cenſeretur." Was this alſo done *immediately* after the defeat of Boadicea? Then comes, as the finiſhing circumſtance in the entire ſubjugation of the iſle by the Romans, that "all the braſs, ſilver, and gold, in Britain, was marked with the impreſſion of Cæſar." Was this alſo done *immediately* after the defeat of Boadicea? Common ſenſe ſhows, that theſe are altogether accounts of what was done through the whole of the Roman government over the iſland: and Mr. Milner's attempt to preclude the force of this teſtimony, has wholly failed. He even acknowledges the force of that teſtimony, in his very next words; though he ſeems unconſcious how very ingenuous he is. "Admitting Lucius and his predeceſſors," he inſtantly adds, "to have ſtood as high in the favour of the Roman government as they are deſcribed to have ſtood," that is, building on the ſuppoſed fable in order to eſtabliſh its truth, "we cannot ſuppoſe but that *this rule* might in their time *have been diſpenſed with*; admitting it *to have been originally made*, which indeed the words do not *abſolutely imply*." P. 40. The words (as we have already ſeen) do abſolutely imply the rule to have been *originally* made, that is, from the defeat of Boadicea, from the ſubjugation of the ſouth, the middle, and the north of the iſle: and Mr. Milner has thus been as ingenuous as any man in reaſon could expect him to be, allows the paſſage in Gildas to do all but "abſolutely imply" the coins in Britain to be all Roman, and conſequently refers the paſſage no longer to the period immediately after Boadicea's defeat. He now pleads only for a diſpenſation from the rule thus aſſerted by Gildas, in favour of Lucius *and his predeceſſors*; to whom the very paſſage of Gildas ſhows us by its pointedneſs, that no ſuch diſpenſation was granted, while the non-appearance of all Britiſh coins but theſe, during the Roman reſidence here, confirms the evidence of it.

Having

Having made theſe remarks upon the two coins adduced by Uſher, let us cloſe them with ſome upon the reſt. That exhibited by Stukeley appears plainly, from its exiſtence as the coin of a Britiſh king, from its want of a croſs, ſo apparent on the two other coins of Lucius, and from its exhibition of the boar on the reverſe, which is ſo common upon the Britiſh coins in general; to have been equally Britiſh with all the others, and therefore to have no connection with Chriſtianity or king Lucius. The two others alſo, that bear the croſs, and preſent the name, would be evidently coins fabricated *after* the Roman departure, *after* the firſt publication of the tale concerning Lucius by Nennius; if we were ſure of the name upon them. But the letters on *both* were ſo obſcure, while the croſs was evident, that the reading of the letters into *Luc* became very dubious, and conſequently no ſtreſs could, or can be laid, on the coins at all. Even the firſt publiſher of the tale concerning Lucius, and to us therefore the firſt fabricator of it, has told it with ſuch incredibilities upon its head, as ſink it below all poſſibility of belief. "In the year of our Lord's Incarnation 164," ſays Nennius, "Lucius, *the Britiſh king, with all the leſſer kings of Britain*, received baptiſm, an *embaſſy being ſent to them by the Roman emperours, and by the Roman Pope Eleutherius**." This is the very form in which the hiſtory was firſt exhibited to the world, and in which it muſt either be received or rejected; no other authority occuring for hundreds of years afterward. In this form, however, it cannot poſſibly be received by any man, who has a ſingle atom of knowledge concerning Britain at that period. It muſt therefore be rejected with diſdain; and added to that multiplicity of fables, with which Nennius has diſcoloured his hiſtory to the very marrow of it. Yet Mr. Milner has adopted this ſtory with all its incredibilities upon it, and produced it as legitimate hiſtory.

Ille impiger hauſit
Spumantem pateram, et pleno ſe proluit auro.

But let us haſten from this elevated region of hiſtory, which we believe to have been viſited by Mr. Milner for the preſent publication only, and come down to ground more familiar to his ſteps.

"Florilegus ſays," he tells us, "that this prince [Quichelm] was killed in battle by Edwin in the year 526 [626] at a place which

---

* C. xviii. "Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis CLXIV, Lucius Britannicus Rex, cum univerſis regulis totius Britanniæ, baptiſmum ſuſceperunt, miſsâ legatione ab Imperatoribus Romanorum et a Papâ Romano Eleutherio."

from this circumſtance was called *Quichelines-haune*. That there was a place ſo called from Quilchelm's being buried there, or from ſome other circumſtance in his life, we are willing to admit, and are indeed ſurpriſed that neither Camden nor Gibſon ſhould have diſcovered it in *Cuckhamſley-hill*, on the downs near Wantage." P. 91.

We think the conjecture as happy as it is new, and obſerve Florilegus's language to be very pointed in its favour. "Quichelinum vero, in loco qui *linguâ Anglorum* CUICHELINES-HAUNE *uſque hodie dicitur* interemit, et *in teſtimonium victoriæ loco nomen dedit**." Quichelm was here engaged in his own dominions by Edwin, beaten, killed, and buried; a large barrow being thrown up over him, that is conſpicuous to all the country round, and ſtill retains enough of his name to mark it for his own.

"We cannot fail to have remarked," Mr. Milner adds, in a paſſage which with pleaſure we give at full length from him, "the influence of Chriſtianity upon the manners and condition of our rude anceſtors" the Saxons. "They had now learnt, that there are pleaſures far better adapted to the heart of man than ſenſuality and revenge; hence they began to lay a reſtraint upon their paſſions, which raiſed them above that brutal ſtate in which they had hitherto lived, and cauſed them to obſerve the moderation of juſt defence, amidſt the very calamities of war, with their enemies. We no longer meet with wars of extermination; and, inſtead of ſelling their own children to foreigners†, they ceaſed to hold in ſervitude even their priſoners of war. Hitherto plunder and robbery, both public and private, had conſtituted their chief occupation and their glory‡; but now we meet with innumerable inſtances of their reſigning their lawful property, either to aſſiſt their fellow creatures, or to cut off from themſelves the ſources of avarice and worldly ſolicitude. The ſame cauſe, which improved their moral character, ſerved alſo to elevate their minds, and to beſtow upon them all the benefits of civilized life. The Goſpel introduced the uſe of letters, and letters introduced every kind of knowledge, claſſical and ſcientific. The ſons of thoſe men, who knew nothing beyond ſteering the piratical *cuyle*§, or wielding the murderous *ſeaxe*‖, now became the oracles of ſacred and profane literature. Such were our Daniel and Aldhelm, in the ſouth of the iſland; ſuch were a Wilfrid and a Bede, in the northern parts of it. To the ſame cauſe we are indebted for our laws and conſtitution: without a Birinus, or a Swi-

* P. 216, edit. 1570.

† "Hujus tempore venales ex Northumbria pueri, familiari et pene ingenitâ illi nationi conſuetudine. Will. Malm. De Reg. l. i. c. iii.

‡ "Tacit. de Mor. German.

§ "Their gallies ſo called, whence our keels.

‖ "Their crooked ſwords."

thun, we ſhould never have known an Alfred. Finally, the ſame miſſionaries, who taught our anceſtors the worſhip of the true God, equally inſtructed them to build ſtone edifices, ſupported on arches and pillars, to glaze and to lead their buildings; likewiſe to carve and to paint, to ſing and to perform on muſical inſtruments. It is true, thoſe arts were firſt introduced for the decorum and ſplendour of religion; but they ſoon became ſubſervient to the ordinary purpoſes of life. Thus, in a word, did our city, which under a Cerdic and a Ceaulin was no more than a mean group of gloomy huts, under a Renewalk and an Ina begin once more to ſhine forth, as a civilized city of the firſt rank." P. 113.

This repreſentation, though a little overcharged in ſome ſtrokes, and ſeemingly forgetful of all that the Romans had done before, is in general as judicious as it is juſt, is very pleaſing to our Chriſtian feelings, and does honour to the character of the writer.

"It is aſtoniſhing," Mr. Milner adds, in a long and controverſial note, concerning King Edwy's conduct on his coronation-day, "to what lengths of miſrepreſentations, and bare-faced falſhood, the ſpirit of irreligion frequently carries our modern hiſtorians. An inſtance of it occurs with reſpect to the hiſtory now before us*; in which the ſenſe of the original writers referred to, is moſt ſhamefully and maliciouſly perverted by Carte, Hume, Guthrie, Rapin, &c."

The charge is boldly adduced. We only object to "the ſpirit of irreligion" as imputed to Carte, perhaps as imputed to others; becauſe it is imputable, with certainty, to Hume alone. But is the charge as reſolutely maintained, as it is boldly brought? We think it is.

"For, 1ſt. theſe writers perſiſt in aſſerting, that the royal youth was actually married, at the time of his coronation, to one of the ladies whom he was familiar with. Now this is contrary to the teſtimony of the original writers, as may be gathered from the above-quoted paſſage of Matthew of Weſtminſter, amongſt many others that might be brought forward."

The paſſage is this:

"Huic quædam mulier innupta licet natione præcelſa, cum adultâ filiâ per nefandum familiaritatis lenocinium adhærebat, ut ſeſe vel filiam ſuam ſub conjugali titulo ſociaret, quas ille [ut aiunt] alternatim [quod dicere nefas, turpi palpatu et abſque pudore] libidinoſe tractavit."

We have ſupplied ſome deficiencies in the quotation, which we believe Mr. Milner to have ſtudiouſly made from modeſty.

---

* Edwy's leaving the company after dinner, and retiring into privacy with two ladies.

The passage however is strong in his reading, though stronger in ours; and proves all that he alledges against these historians. Yet, "in support of their assertion, they cite William of Malmesbury, whose words are "proximè cognatam invadens, uxorem ejus formæ [formâ] deperibat" (De Reg. l. 11, c. vii.) which means that he was dying to make her his wife. Hence he never speaks of her afterwards but under the name of *ganea* and *pellex*; the former of which words Carte, who undertakes to give the original passage itself as it stands in Malmesbury," but in a version of his own, "renders *queen*, the latter *wife*." Carte has actually done both, to the shame of his better judgment.

"Almost every other sentence in the version in question is equally unfaithful. 2dly. These writers, particularly Hume and Carte, take great pains to represent the conduct of Edwy, as not exceeding the bounds of decorum. To judge of their candour and truth, let their account, with respect to this particular, be compared with the passages of Westminster and Wallingford cited above, the latter of whom Hume has the confidence to appeal to in his notes."

The passage in M. Westminster we have repeated before, and found it all that Mr. Milner thought it. The passage in Wallingford is this: "Invenerunt (Dunstanus abbas et Kynesius episcopus) coronam de capite ejus, et eum [ipsum] medium inter duas, matrem Ethelgivam nomine et filiam, alternatim eas lascivé [et pudendé palpantem]." (Gale i. 542). The passage, we see, is very strong; even so strong, that Hume must have had confidence indeed to appeal to it, as he actually does, *against itself*.

"3dly. Both the above-mentioned writers make use of every foul art, both by additions and suppressions, to blacken the character of those good men, whom past ages have viewed with veneration. "Dunstan," says Hume, "conjectured the reason of the king's retreat, and carrying with him Odo archbishop of Canterbury, over whom he had gained an entire ascendancy, he burst into the apartment, upbraided Edwy, and *probably* bestowed on the queen the most opprobious epithet [which can be applied to her sex.]" Will it be believed, without ocular demonstration, that our modern author professes to build this account on the relation of Will. Malm. Osberne, and Mat. Westm.? The passage referred to in the first of these historians, has been given above."

It is this: "Ipso die quo in regem sacratus fuerat [frequentissimo consessu procerum] cùm de rebus seriis et regno necessariis inter eos ageretur, e medio (quasi ludibundus) prorupit in triclinium et in complexum ganeæ devolutus." Mr. Hume thus cites Malmsbury at least, for *the contrary to what he says*.

" Let us now attend to what the two latter ſay: " Subito exiluit (Edwyus) [et, relicto conſortio omnium, in ſecretiorem ſeſe cameram contulit] duarum foeminarum [illic] eum opperientium [ſtupri ardore ſuccenſus] infandum conſortium expetens; quæ res confidentium mentes magno pudoris moerore dejecit. Habito autem conſilio inter eos quid facto opus eſſet, miſſus eſt ab archiepiſcopo (viz. Odone) et primoribus venerabilis abbas Dunſtanus, regem ab illicitis amplexibus abſtrahere, et ad regiam ſedem inter principes revocare."

The paſſage is in Oſbern's Life of Odo. In his Life of Dunſtan he adds thus: " Pari et [ac] communi omnium voto Dunſtanus compellitur qui regem [conſtanter] adeat, &c." Oſbern then is as falſely appealed to, as Malmeſbury was before, and both in *direct contradiction to what they ſay*. Nor is the fidelity and honeſty of Mr. Hume leſs in danger from his adduced teſtimony of Mat. Weſt.

" Diſplicuit factum optimatibus," this author tells us, concerning the king's elopement from the company in the hall to the two women in the chamber, " et B. abbatem Dunſtanum miſerunt ad regem reducendum; qui juxta principum juſſa, adjuncto ſibi Cyneſio epiſcopo, cognato ſuo, thalamum ingreſſus, invenerunt coronam regiam [ſplendore decoratam, procul a capite] in terram [uſque] negligenter avulſam regemque inter utraſque [luti] volutabro volutantem."

So plainly does even the third author appear to be cited, in *full contradiction to his own ſentiments!*

The truth is, that Hume was ſeduced by the " ſpirit of irreligion," which Mr. Milner has indiſcriminately applied to all; and Carte, by an averſion to Dunſtan, as the grand patron of monkery in this iſland. But whatever were the motives to them, or to all, they have evidently been ſeduced from the truth, have falſified groſsly the real hiſtory of this tranſaction, and have miſled numbers into their falſified opinions concerning it. We in particular acknowledge ourſelves to have been long ſeduced into thoſe opinions, not by the man but by the maſter, even by Carte, to whom we conſider Hume as the mere trainbearer in all our ancient hiſtory. We honeſtly confeſs we retained thoſe opinions, till Mr. Milner's powerful detection of their falſhood convinced us of our miſtake: and now, on examining the original authors, for the firſt time, we ſtand amazed to think how any man of common ſenſe, with thoſe authors before him, reading the circumſtances there related, of Edwy and the two women, could ever have allowed himſelf to ſuppoſe one of them his wife, and the connection merely matrimonial. Hiſtory was inverted, and virtue outraged, by the ſuppoſition.

(To be continued.)

ART. XII. *The Miſcellaneous Works of Biſhop Atterbury: with hiſtorical Notes, by John Nichols. Five Volumes.* 8vo. 1l. 14s. Nichols. 1798.

OF theſe intereſting and entertaining volumes, the two firſt were printed, and, we believe, publiſhed in 1788, the third in 1790, and the two laſt in 1798. They are now produced to the public together in an uniform appearance; but it is only our province to give an account of the two laſt volumes.

In the firſt place, we may venture to aſſure the reader, that the pieces which are here given are genuine and authentic; and, however he may eſtimate the principles and character of Atterbury, it is impoſſible he ſhould not derive both amuſement and inſtruction from the miſcellaneous contents of this publication.

The fourth volume conſiſts of various pieces by Atterbury, Biſhop Smalridge, Archdeacon Bentley, and others; among which is a Preface to the collection of the Poetæ Itali, publiſhed by Pope; and what is both curious and amuſing, a ſpecimen of the Biſhop's remarks on Dacier's Horace.

The fifth volume commences with ſome brief memoirs of Atterbury, in which the inaccuracy of former accounts of this extraordinary perſonage is corrected, and ſome new facts and anecdotes are related. The remainder of the volume conſiſts of letters, and other miſcellaneous articles. No excuſe can be neceſſary for inſerting the curious paper here ſubjoined.

"The following paper, endeavouring to prove that Sir Robert Walpole intended to bring in the Pretender* after the death of King George the Firſt, was found, in the Biſhop's hand-writing, in the poſ-

---

"* It is not improbable that this paper was written by Atterbury, and ſent to England for the purpoſe of being employed in ſome political publication, according to a ſimilar plan mentioned in a letter from Pozobueno, the Spaniſh miniſter, to Ripperda, "London, May 30, 1726, I was informed by the Imperial Reſident, that Pulteney, the oracle of the oppoſition, told him that he was preparing to publiſh before the meeting of Parliament, proofs of the bad conduct of the Government; in which he ſhould accuſe Sir Robert Walpole of maleſervation in the public expenditure, give a ſtatement of the national debt, delineate the overbearing ſpirit of Lord Townſhend, who has reduced the nation to ſuch a ſtate, and whoſe conduct ſeems to prove that in conjunction with Walpole, he has an inclination to ſacrifice the King, and to place the Pretender upon the throne." Coxe's Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, vol. ii, p. 226."

ſeſſion

ſeſſion of Mr. Morice; and probably was written in 1726, or the beginning of 1727.

"The moſt able and penetrating heads in England judge Sir Robert Walpole's ſcheme to be, that King George ſhould hold his throne during life, and that, upon his death, his ſon, the Prince Electoral, ſhould not ſucceed, but the right line be reſtored in the perſon of King James himſelf (or rather) in that of his ſon the Prince of Wales, if there be any hopes of his having a Proteſtant education.

"The proofs of this ſcheme are, 1ſt. That Sir Robert Walpole has all along lived in terms of defiance with the Electoral Prince of Hanover, ſo that he can expect no mercy from him, whenever he ſhall mount the throne, but is ſure of being then ruined. He has but one method of preventing that blow, which is by reſtoring the rightful King, or his iſſue; and he is under no tye of honour or conſcience with regard to his party or principles, which ſhould hinder him from purſuing it.

"2nd. That he aims at this point, appears from his deſtroying the power of the German Miniſters, both at home and abroad, ſo as to hinder them from meddling in any thing wherein the intereſts of England are concerned; which would be falſe policy in him, if he intended the ſucceſſion ſhould be eſtabliſhed in a German family. From his management with reſpect of the debt of the nation, which he undertook to leſſen: his talents peculiarly lie that way; but have been ſo little exerted, that the public debt has ſwelled every year gradually during his miniſtry. The only excuſe that can be made for him is, that he hopes to cancel it at once, upon a new revolution; when a Prince ſhall come in, whom that debt was contracted on purpoſe to keep out. This will certainly then prove the caſe; and either he has this in his view, or his conduct is altogether unaccountable. For he loads the people with new taxes, fixes upon them a ſtanding army, and augments it from time to time under various pretences; induces the Parliament to take ſteps that violate all the Engliſh liberties, releaſes King George from all the engagements he was under when he accepted the Crown, and gives him ſuch extraordinary powers as were unknown to the conſtitution under its moſt arbitrary princes; for what reaſon? but to render that family odious, and by making the burthen ſo heavy, to prepare and diſpoſe the people towards ſhaking it off, when the great opportunity happens, at the head of which he will certainly be, in hopes, by that means, of preſerving himſelf from ruin.

"With what reaſonable view could he forward thoſe inſolent and bullying ſteps, taken with reſpect to the Emperor, Spain and Muſcovy, but in order to incenſe thoſe powers to ſuch a degree as ſhould render them irreconcilable; and puſh them into meaſures for reſtoring the King, and by that means providing for their own honour, intereſt, and ſafety? This event he thinks himſelf unable to effect, during the life of King George; but does every thing that may facilitate it afterwards; and probably not without the privity and conſent of his maſter; who is known for obvious reaſons, to hate and deſpiſe the Electoral Prince, and to have mortified and counteracted him every way, ſo as never but once when he went abroad, to entruſt him with any ſhare in the adminiſtration; and the counſel given him then by Townſhend and Walpole,

Walpole, was the occaſion of their being diſgraced ſoon afterwards upon his return from Hanover; when it was particularly laid to their charge (and that charge was true) that they had endeavoured to render the Prince independent of his father, by procuring a ſeparate revenue to be ſettled upon him in the firſt Parliament after King George came over. They have made amends for this conduct ſince, and have by that means (among others) re-eſtabliſhed their credit with King George, nor will they loſe it by any ſcheme which is not to take place till he is dead and buried.—What other account can be given, why the Prince in poſſeſſion does not ſuffer his grandſon Frederick, the diſtant heir of the Crown, to come into England, or even to learn the language of the country till lately? Muſt it not be ſuppoſed alone to imply, that he has no thoughts of his reigning there? if that be not actually the caſe, nothing can be more wonderful than King George's politics.

"Add to this (what is extremely remarkable) that neither of the famous ſpeeches from the throne, or in any of the addreſſes and votes of the two houſes, during this ſeſſion (in the wording of which, Sir Robert Walpole was chiefly concerned) any mention has been made of the ſucceſſion in the illuſtrious houſe; a never failing topic upon former occaſions, and moſt proper to be inſiſted upon at a time when the great complaint was of an invaſion, deſigned in behalf of the Pretender. It ſeems the fault of that deſign was, that it aimed directly at dethroning King George; but no concern is expreſſed for thoſe who are to come after him.

"From theſe and ſeveral other reflections, the thinking men in England conclude, that Sir Robert Walpole's ſcheme is certainly what it has been repreſented at the beginning of this paper, ſince no other ſuppoſition but that can poſſibly ſolve all preſent appearances."

The entire falſehood of theſe ſuggeſtions will be as evident as their weakneſs, to every perſon at all converſant in the hiſtory of thoſe times, or acquainted with the character of Sir Robert Walpole; but the exiſtence of the paper affords a very ſtriking proof of the reſtleſs malice of that miniſter's enemies.

The illuſtrations and miſcellaneous articles ſubjoined to the fifth volume are many of them exceedingly curious; in particular the ſixteen original letters from John Temple, a Jacobite ſpy, to the Hon. Horace Walpole, when ambaſſador at Paris. The hiſtorical notes diſperſed throughout by the editor, Mr. Nichols, ſhow an extenſive information on the ſubject of Britiſh hiſtory, and do great credit to his ſagacity and good ſenſe. The publication altogether may be recommended as productive of great entertainment, and no ſmall portion of intereſt to thoſe who are converſant or curious about the period, or the characters, which are here agreeably illuſtrated and deſcribed.

ART.

ART. XIII. *The Hiſtory of the Politics of Great Britain and France, from the Time of the Conference at Pillnitz, to the Declaration of War againſt Great Britain. With an Appendix, containing a Narrative of the Attempts made by the Britiſh Government to reſtore Peace. In Two Volumes. By Herbert Marſh, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. Marſh and Dunsford, Fleet-Street. 1800.

WE had waited with great impatience for this work, the fame of which had reached us ſome time paſt. It was written firſt in German, which a long reſidence at Leipſic has made as familiar to the author as his own language; and in that form it is ſaid to have had a very conſiderable effect on the continent, in removing the deluſions of the French party, and ſetting the conduct of Great Britain in its true light. In Engliſh it may ſtill be called an original work; the tranſlation being performed by the author himſelf, with that freedom which no other pen could venture to aſſume. "In fact it contains," ſays the Preface, "not a literal tranſlation, but only the ſame narrative drawn up in another language, and ſupported by the ſame documents. In various places new matter has been added, and ſeveral alterations have been made in the arrangement of materials."

On peruſing the book, we have been much impreſſed and gratified by the very ſuperior manner in which it is executed. It contains, not a political argument, but a clear and diſtinct narrative of facts, ſupported by the completeſt documents. A liberal and profound ſcholar, long exerciſed in laborious inveſtigations, and in the application of ſound logic and active criticiſm to enquiries of great importance, has taken up the pen for the ſake of giving perſpicuity to a juſt cauſe, and firm eſtabliſhment to truth. Such a political work cannot often be produced. The union of ſo much talent, with ſuch habits of correct inveſtigation, is ſeldom applied to contemporary hiſtory; and by doing that, while all the documents are at hand, which ſeldom is effected but by diſtant retroſpect, the author has taught all ſubſequent hiſtorians how to write, upon a ſubject moſt intimately connected with the glory of his country. He has proved that the French were, in every point, the aggreſſors in the preſent war, and that its origin, as well as continuance, has been completely owing to their machinations.

The plan and execution of this work being ſo ſingularly good, it would be injuſtice to the author not to explain, in his own words, the correct and laborious method he has purſued.

"The

"The plan on which the following work has been conducted, may perhaps expose the author to the charge of prolixity; but at a time, when falsehood is so blended with truth, when random reports are adopted as indubitable facts, and history itself has been almost converted into fable, the plan appeared absolutely necessary, in order to enforce conviction. I have made it a rule therefore, throughout the whole work, to advance not a single fact, without supporting it by unanswerable authority: and I have not only grounded this history on authentic documents, but have every where presented those documents to the view of the reader. Further, to preserve diplomatic accuracy as much as possible, I have in general quoted French documents in their original language. The whole therefore is an official report in the strictest sense.

"As the Moniteur was the official French paper during the period which this history comprises, and the French themselves therefore cannot appeal from it, the first step which I took, was to examine every number of it from August, 1791, to February, 1793, and to transcribe all those articles in which French politicks had any reference, direct or indirect, to Great Britain. I then had recourse to the most celebrated publications of the French republicans, Brissot, Louvet, Chaussard, Dumouriez, &c. and especially the two collections which contain the private correspondence of Dumouriez with the war minister Pache and general Miranda, a correspondence which, though not generally known, throws great light on our present subject. I have likewise consulted the memoirs of the Marquis de Bouillé, Lally Tollendal's Defence of the Emigrants, the Memoirs of Bertrand de Molleville, and the collection of pieces published in defence of Louis XVI, not with the view of copying *opinions*, but of extracting *facts*, which the authors were competent to attest. The authentic correspondence of Mr. Miles with the French minister Le Brun and others, has afforded very material assistance in investigating the motives by which the French rulers were actuated in their conduct towards Great Britain: and it has furnished likewise much valuable information in regard to the real sentiments entertained by the British government on the subject of a war with France. These sentiments have been further developed not only from his Majesty's speeches, and the parliamentary debates, but from the *measures* which were adopted by ministers, and which stand recorded either in official notes, or authentic journals. The diplomatic papers which are quoted in this history, are taken partly from the Moniteur, and partly from the two Annual Registers; treaties, whether of peace, commerce, or alliance, are quoted from the accurate collection of professor Martens at Göttingen. Various other works have been occasionally consulted, as the reader will find in the course of the history." Vol. i, p. viii.

That the author has succeeded in his endeavours to make a fair and candid use of the materials thus collected, that he has suppressed no document, nor overlooked any fact of importance, is what no well-informed reader will hesitate to pronounce. Nor can Mr. M. in our opinion, be accused of errors in judgment, or drawing false conclusions from true facts; of which, however, as he himself observes, every reader is made completely

the

the judge, by being put in poſſeſſion of all the premiſes which can enable him to decide for himſelf. On the remarks which may be made relative to the partiality or impartiality of the hiſtorian, the following paſſage is ſo important, and ſo admirably expreſſed, that we muſt ſubjoin it to our former quotation.

" It is impoſſible to write a hiſtory of two living parties, without attaching oneſelf to either; or, if it is poſſible, he who poſſeſſes ſuch indifference, muſt be deſtitute of that energy, and of that ſpirit of perſeverance, which are requiſite in the collecting and the arranging of the materials for an hiſtory. With regard to myſelf, I honeſtly confeſs, that I am ſincerely attached to the preſent adminiſtration, and that I take a decided part with it on the ſubject of the following hiſtory, not on account of any perſonal connexions, for I have not the honour of being acquainted with any one of the members of it, but becauſe a full inveſtigation of the ſubject, to which the following hiſtory relates, has convinced me, that not the Britiſh miniſtry, but the French rulers alone, were the authors of the war. Shall *the taking a decided part*, then, after an examination of the whole evidence on both ſides, be termed *partiality?* If this be admitted, the deciſion of every court of juſtice muſt be partial. But an hiſtorian muſt have already collected his materials, before he *begins* to compoſe his hiſtory; he muſt already therefore have formed a decided opinion on the reſult of thoſe materials. Conſequently, even if throughout the whole of his work he appears more attached to one party than to another, yet, if he ſuſpended his judgment till his collection of *data* was as complete as he could make it, that ſubſequent attachment can never deſerve the appellation of prejudice or partiality. His judgment, indeed, may be erroneous, but ſo may the judgment of a man who is poſſeſſed of a ſtoical apathy, or an abſolute indifference." Vol. i, p. xi.

The work itſelf is divided into ſixteen chapters, forming ſo many periods of the hiſtorical view, the whole being ſo cloſely connected by a regular chain of examination, that it is difficult to take paſſages from it for ſeparate notice. The following view of the ſeditious writings, which occaſioned the Royal Proclamation of May 21, 1792, will ſerve to ſhow the correctneſs of reaſon with which the author views the great queſtion of governments.

" During a conſiderable time before the appearance of this proclamation, various political publications, which by no means contributed to promote the welfare of the Britiſh conſtitution, had been circulated with great aſſiduity throughout Great Britain. And theſe publications were not works of cool and philoſophical inquiry, they were not calculated to exerciſe the judgment of the learned, but to inflame the paſſions of the illiterate. They were deſigned chiefly for the lower claſſes, to whoſe underſtandings they were particularly adapted: and that the pooreſt individual might be enabled to procure them, not only the

the cheapeſt poſſible editions were publiſhed, but even thoſe cheap editions were ſold at a price, which could hardly repay the expences of printing. In theſe publications the lower claſſes were taught, that the Britiſh conſtitution, the pride of Britons, and the envy of foreigners, a conſtitution, which Monteſquieu and De Lolme had made the theme of their admiration, was a ſyſtem of ſlavery*. They were taught to believe, that evils, which not even the wiſeſt adminiſtration can remove, were merely the reſult of political inſtitutions, which diſtributed wealth and power in unequal portions, as if the ſame advantages were to be derived from indolence and ignorance, as from induſtry and talents. Even imaginary evils were repreſented as real ones, and cauſes, which had formerly produced content, were converted into motives of complaint. Before this period the lower, as well as the higher orders of ſociety, had been inſtructed in the uſeful leſſon, that, as they were privileged on the one hand to exerciſe the rights of free-born Britons, they were bound on the other hand to fulfil the duties of good citizens. But by the new doctrine the lower claſſes eſpecially were informed, that the *Rights* of man muſt now occupy their whole attention, and that theſe rights, if properly exerciſed, would lead to wealth, to power, and to honour. This doctrine unavoidably produced a very ſenſible effect; for where ſhall we find a man, who poſſeſſes not vanity and ambition, who would not rather be rich than be poor, who would not rather govern than be governed? The ignorant and the unwary regard only *immediate* conſequences, and have not ſufficient penetration to diſcover *ultimate* effects. They perceive not, that a ſyſtem in which all men chuſe to govern, can no where be of long duration, that, though well calculated to deſtroy an exiſting conſtitution, it muſt ceaſe the moment a new one is erected, whatever ſhape the new conſtitution aſſumes, or however ſplendid the title, with which it is adorned. They perceive not that a ſyſtem, which leads immediately to anarchy, muſt ultimately lead to deſpotiſm, and that the ſeverity of the latter is always proportioned to the exceſſes of the former†; nor are they aware, that they are mere inſtruments in the hands of a few ambitious

---

" * This was particularly Mr. Paine's doctrine, who aſſerted in the moſt general terms that " *all* kings were tyrants, and their ſubjects *ſlaves*." See New Annual Regiſter, 1792, Britiſh and foreign hiſtory, p. 72, whence it likewiſe appears, that Paine's writings had been circulated even in public ſchools. That Paine's ſecond part of the Rights of Man was a libel on the conſtitution, was admitted in the Houſe of Commons, on the 30th of April, 1792, by an eminent leader of oppoſition: and a celebrated writer of the ſame party has likewiſe granted, that ſeveral publications, at that time in general circulation, " were according to the juſt theory of the law unqueſtionably libels." The ſame writer adds, " theſe *irregularities* and *exceſſes* were for a conſiderable length of time wholly overlooked by government:" and it may be further added, that, if theſe avowed exceſſes had been any longer treated with indulgence, the revolution which ſoon after deprived the king of France of his throne, would in all probability have extended itſelf to Great Britain.

" † The tyranny of Robeſpierre affords a ſtriking proof."

bitious demagogues, who amuse mankind with the magic words of liberty and equality, not with a view of promoting the happiness of their fellow citizens, or of introducing a real system of equality, which can no where exist, but solely to exchange the old system of inequality for one, which is better adapted to gratify their private vanity and ambition. Further, the effects of the new doctrine were so much the more extensive, as the writings, in which it was contained, were not merely circulated in the common course of trade, but were industriously distributed by numerous societies, who had correspondents in every part of the kingdom. Lastly, one at least of these societies, the society for constitutional information, a short time before the proclamation of the 21st of May, opened by its own avowal a correspondence with the jacobin club in Paris, whose grand object was the destruction of monarchical government of every description, in which it likewise succeeded in its own country, within ten weeks after the period in question." P. 41.

As it has been asserted, that the British Government refused to admit of any explanation from that of France, Mr. Marsh very properly points out, in the note of Lord Grenville to Mr. Chauvelin (of Dec. 31, 1792) the following passage, which explicitly marked the terms on which the friendship of England was to be purchased.

"If France is really desirous of maintaining friendship and peace with England, she must shew herself disposed to renounce her views of aggression and aggrandizement, and to confine herself within her own territory, without insulting other governments, without disturbing their tranquillity, without violating their rights." Vol. ii, p. 49.

On the general subject of this negotiation with Mr. Chauvelin, the reflections of Mr. Marsh are well worthy of attention.

"When we examine the several parts of the preceding negotiation, we must confess, that the motives which had induced the British government to have recourse to a naval armament, were far from being removed by it, and that those causes of alarm, which have been described at length in the tenth chapter, continued to operate in full force. And in the middle of January, 1793, were now to be added those additional causes, which have been related in the twelfth chapter, causes which necessarily produced so much the more striking effects, as they arose at the very time, that the French executive council was pretending to remove the former causes of complaint, and during negotiations, of which the apparent object was the preservation of peace. For the decree of December 15, the new address to all nations in favour of insurrection, the menace in the National Convention of an appeal to the British people, and the decisive refusal on December 24, to except Great Britain from the decree of November 19, succeeded Mr. Pitt's conference with Mr. Maret, and took place about the period, when the French executive council must have been engaged in preparing instructions for Mr. Chauvelin. It was only four days after Mr. Chauvelin had delivered his note of December 31, and on the

the very day on which Lord Grenville replied to it, that the marine miniſter, Monge, wrote the circular letter to the French ſea-ports, threatening England with an invaſion, and fifty thouſand caps of liberty. It was only one day after the executive council had, in the note of January 7, ſolemnly pledged its word to reſpect the independence both of England and its allies, that this ſame council inſtructed its commiſſaries, that the French republic conſidered every nation as an enemy, which, however unanimous in the reſolution, was determined to preſerve its ancient form of government. Laſtly, it was only three days after the ſolemn pledge to reſpect the allies of England had been given, and even before any reply either was or could be made by the Britiſh government, that poſitive orders were ſent to General Miranda for an immediate invaſion of Holland. It lies not therefore within the power of ſophiſtry itſelf to deny, that the French executive council entered into the negotiation with the ſole view of amuſing the Britiſh government, till the plan, which had been laid for the deſtruction of the Britiſh empire, was fully ripe for execution. But the Britiſh government had more penetration than the French government imagined, and was too wiſe to be decoyed into a ſnare, which within the compaſs of a few years has proved the ruin of millions*.

" Beſides, the negotiation itſelf, even without any reference to thoſe facts, which place the ſyſtematic deception of the French rulers in the cleareſt point of view, proved beyond a doubt, that they preferred the gratification of their ambition, and a war with England, to moderation and a continuance of peace. For, if they had preferred the latter, they would have readily accepted the conditions, which were offered by the Britiſh government, ſince theſe conditions were nothing more than, firſt, that France ſhould renounce its views of aggreſſion and aggrandizement, and ſecondly, that it ſhould ceaſe to interfere in the

---

* " The readineſs to give credit to the proteſtations of the French rulers, till the iniquitous invaſion of Switzerland at laſt opened the eyes of all who choſe to ſee, and rendered the truth, that the actions of theſe pretended benefactors of mankind were uniformly at variance with their ſpecious profeſſions, as palpable even to the illiterate in politicks, as it had been from the very beginning to the intelligent, appears from the following paſſage of a letter, written from Paris in the autumn of 1798, and publiſhed in the Annals of the Pruſſian Monarchy (Annalen der Preuſſiſchen Monarchie) November, 1798, p. 272—276. " The (French) government ſent to Germany, ſome time ago, a man of great talents and information, who expreſſes himſelf with ſpirit and fluency, in order to probe the public opinion, and if poſſible *to work upon it*. He is lately returned, and informed me, that he has made the following report to the government: *that before the events in Switzerland, foreigners were ſtill* inclined *to ſuffer themſelves to be deceived in regard to the real views of the French government, but that after thoſe extortions and exceſſes, all attempts to juſtify its conduct were without effect.*"—This paſſage proves likewiſe, what indeed wants at preſent no proof in England, that the French government ſtill ſends revolution-profeſſors abroad, *to work on the public opinion.*"

internal

internal concerns of neutral nations*. Without a compliance with these conditions on the part of France, it would have been madness to have desisted from the preparations which were making in the ports of Britain." Vol. ii, p. 93.

In the course of his investigation, this author is frequently led to controvert and refute the positions assumed in Mr. Erskine's pamphlet of 1797, which he properly terms an eloquent, but singularly superficial composition. The incorrect-

---

* "Not only were these conditions distinctly specified in Lord Grenville's note of December 31, but the conduct of the National Convention, as being contrary to what was required in those conditions, had on the 13th of December been alledged in his Majesty's speech as the cause of the British armament. "I have carefully observed (said his Majesty) a strict neutrality in the present war on the continent, and have uniformly abstained from any interference, with respect to the internal affairs of France: *but it is impossible for me to see, without the most serious uneasiness, the strong and increasing indications, which have appeared there of an intention to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and to pursue views of conquest and aggrandizement, etc.*—Great Britain therefore had recourse to an armament, as to a measure of defence, because France had displayed views of conquest and aggrandizement, and had interfered in the internal concerns of neutral nations, particularly of Great Britain itself. And, when that armament became a subject of negotiation, the question, whether it should cease or be continued, depended entirely on the question, whether the French rulers would abandon or retain their plan of interference and aggrandizement, whether they would accept or reject the proposed conditions. The whole negotiation turned on this single point, and therefore it is sheer sophistry, when the adversaries of the British ministry intermix other questions, such as the new form of government in France, to which the negotiation had not the most distant reference. The French rulers themselves were conscious, that it was their views of conquest and aggrandizement which occasioned the British armament, and that they were determined under no conditions to abandon those views: for, on the day which preceded the declaration of war, Danton said in the National Convention: "Les limites de la France sont marquées par la nature: nous les atteindrons dans leur quatre points, à l'Océan, au Rhin, aux Alpes, aux Pyrenées. On vous menace de l'Angleterre! Les tyrans de l'Angleterre sont morts: vous avez la plenitude de la puissance nationale." Moniteur, 1 Feb. 1793. From this passage we see likewise the reason, why the conditions, proposed by the British government were rejected by the rulers of France. They supposed namely, in consequence of the expected rebellion, that the British constitution was at its last gasp: in the heat of their imagination they represented Royalty in Britain as even expired; and disdained therefore to be reconducted within the limits of moderation by a government, which on account of its imagined debility they despised."

ness of that author had already been shown to a very great extent by his opponent in England; but the present work, either directly or indirectly, destroys every assumption on which his arguments were founded. In the case of a publication like this, the utmost that can be expected of a review, is to point out its general merits and distinctive characteristics, giving a few specimens to justify those observations. Having done this, we can only add our recommendation, to all who are studious of political questions, to examine for themselves a work, which has the singular advantages of founding arguments on facts alone, of establishing those facts, in every instance, by irrefragable proofs, and forming its conclusions with the utmost soundness and precision.

ART. XIV. *Prospectus of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, incorporated by Charter MDCCC. Patron the King. With a Copy of the Charter, and a List of the Subscribers.* 8vo. 71 pp. Cadell and Davies, Beckett, Payne, &c. 1800.

THOUGH a publication of this kind be not strictly an object of criticism, this is evidently of too much importance to be overlooked. The Royal Institution of Great Britain, which, like some other establishments of the same kind, borrows its title from the celebrated INSTITUTO of *Bologna*, is a magnificent national plan for the improvement of Science, and the diffusion of Knowledge, wisely formed, and with wonderful spirit patronized and supported. The design has been less than twelve months before the public, and already we see it under the direction of near 150 Proprietors, subscribers of fifty guineas each; 126 Life Subscribers, at ten guineas each; and 114 Annual Subscribers of two guineas. Already has a magnificent house in Albemarle Street been taken for the purposes of the Society, at a considerable purchase, and 5000*l.* more have been raised on voluntary loan, for the purpose of constructing a large and commodious theatre for public Lectures. A Royal Charter of incorporation has been obtained, and the Sovereign has, with his accustomed attention to patriotic undertakings, declared himself the Patron of it. A Professor of Philosophy and Chemistry has been appointed, and every thing announces a prosperous and truly valuable establishment. Such efforts are the more noble, the greater the external difficulties of the times may be supposed; and it is an animating consideration

ration to obſerve, that nothing can diminiſh the ardour of a Britiſh monarch and his ſubjects, for promoting the glory and welfare of that country which they have ſo many reaſons to love.

The Propoſals for this Inſtitution were publiſhed by Count Rumford, in the ſpring of 1799, and in the month of May we noticed the plan, and the conſiderable progreſs it had then made*. The ſubſequent advancement of it has equalled our moſt ſanguine hopes, and we are truly happy to point out the firſt publication of the chartered ſociety to the general notice of our countrymen. The Proſpectus is well-written; it is taken in part from the Propoſals above-mentioned, but with many retrenchments, and many ſtill more important additions. It very diſtinctly explains the deſign, and the benefits expected from it, and conveys many uſeful ſuggeſtions on the connection and improvements of ſcience, compreſſed within a narrow ſpace. As it may appear to ſome perſons that this Inſtitution interferes, in ſome degree, with another very excellent eſtabliſhment, we ſhall inſert the paſſage in which their reſpective objects are properly diſtinguiſhed. After ſtating, with great clearneſs and juſtice, the obſtacles which uſually oppoſe the progreſs of improvement, the Proſpectus thus proceeds:

"There appear to be but three direct methods of diminiſhing, or removing theſe difficulties. 1. To give premiums or prizes to the inventors. 2. To grant temporary monopolies. 3. To direct the public attention to the arts, by an inſtitution for diffuſing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of uſeful mechanical inventions and improvements. The firſt already conſtitutes the object of a moſt reſpectable ſociety†; the ſecond is provided for by the law of the land; and the third is now offered to the conſideration of the public." P. 16.

Such is the plan which is now ſo rapidly proceeding to maturity; and if our explanation of its nature and value can at all contribute to its celebrity and proſperity, we ſhall be highly gratified to have had the opportunity of rendering this new ſervice to our country.

---

* Vol. xiii, p. 564.

† "The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, inſtituted 1753."

ART.

ART. XV. *An Eſſay on the Theory and Practice of Bleaching, wherein the Sulphuret of Lime is recommended as a Subſtitute for Pot-Aſh. By William Higgins, M. R. I. A. Profeſſor of Chemiſtry and Mineralogy at the Repoſitory of the Dublin Society.* 8vo. 71 pp. 2s. Vernor and Hood. 1799.

IN a Preface of 32 pages, Mr. Higgins mentions the motives which produced, and ſketches the plan of this Eſſay. He alſo expreſſes his claim to certain diſcoveries, which have been attributed to, or aſſumed by, other perſons; yet he by no means accuſes them of plagiariſm.

"I have," ſays he, "too much reſpect for the high character they have acquired in the ſcientific world to ſuſpect them of ſuch conduct, but that it has been, at leaſt, an overſight, muſt be allowed."

The plan of this Eſſay, as will appear from the table of Contents, which will be ſeen in the ſequel, is ſuch as to comprehend all the particulars which may be of uſe to the practical Bleachers, for whoſe advantage this work is principally intended. The proceſſes are clearly deſcribed, and the technical terms, which have been unavoidably uſed, are explained at the bottom of the pages.

Mr. Higgins claims as his, the diſcovery of the preſence of bile in blood, which Mr. Fourcroy publiſhed in the year 1791; and, for the truth of the aſſertion, he refers the reader to pages 162 and 163 of a former work of his, which was publiſhed in the year 1789, and is entitled "Comparative View," &c. He alſo refers to the ſame work for his method of aſcertaining the quantity of carbon which is contained in ſteel, by means of the volatile ſulphureous acid, which method Mr. Vanquilin publiſhed as his own.

The Preface likewiſe contains ſeveral remarks relative to the decompoſition of water by the oxygenation of ſulphur, and of ſome other ſubſtances; where Mr. H. ſhows, that ſeveral of the obſervations on that ſubject, which are contained in his "Comparative View," have afterwards been claimed or adopted by others. The Contents of the Eſſay are: Section I. On Flax. Sect. II. On Bleaching in the old Method, with general Obſervations on the Alkalies. Sect. III. On Bleaching with the oxygenated muriate Acid, and on the Methods of preparing it. Sect. IV. On the Sulphuret of Lime, as a Subſtitute for Pot-Aſh. And, Sect. V. On Bleaching with the Sulphuret of Lime.

O Flax,

Flax, when pulled out of the ground, conſiſts of four diſtinct ſubſtances; namely, a thin bark, a green ſap, the fibrous or flaxy part, and the ligneous matter. Mr. H. ſhows the nature of thoſe parts, as well as the method of ſeparating them; mentioning all thoſe particulars which have been found either eſſentially uſeful or detrimental, during the proceſs of that ſeparation, and until the flaxy part has been brought to a ſtate fit for ſpinning.

The ſecond Section begins by explaining the object of bleaching linen.

"When the linen is well waſhed after this laſt proceſs, it contains nothing that water can ſeparate; it is of a greyiſh white colour, although the fibres of which it is compoſed, when diveſted of every adventitious ſubſtance, are naturally very white.

"The matter which thus colours the linen is of a reſinous nature, inſoluble in water, and from its intimate union or diſſemination through the very fibres of the flax, is difficult of ſeparation, even by thoſe ſubſtances which have a ſolvent power over it.

"To diſengage it, however, in as cheap and expeditious a manner as poſſible, without injuring the texture of the fabric, is the ſole object of the proceſs of bleaching."

Pot-aſh being the firſt menſtruum which ſhould be employed in bleaching, after the beſt manner now in uſe, Mr. Higgins very properly gives a particular account of the origin, and properties of that ſalt; deſcribing how it is to be extracted from the ſubſtances which contain it, how it is to be purified, uſed, &c. and, for the better elucidation of the ſubject, he adds ſome obſervations on the nature and properties of the other alkalies.

In the third Section, the method of bleaching by means of the oxygenated muriate acid is particularly deſcribed, together with the principle upon which that operation depends; to which are added, ſeveral collateral remarks, explanations, cautions, &c. This Section is concluded with the following paragraph:

"From the foregoing view of the theory and practice of bleaching it is evident, that whether the linen be bleached in the uſual way, by the tardy proceſs of expoſing the cloth to the action of the oxygen gas of the atmoſphere, or by the more expeditious method of uſing the oxygenated liquor as an auxiliary, the uſe of pot-aſh, or a ſubſtitute for it, is indiſpenſably neceſſary. How far I have been ſucceſsful as to ſuch a ſubſtitute, the following ſection will evince."

Pot-aſh being an expenſive article of importation from foreign countries, Mr. H. ſince he was firſt appointed Chemiſt of the Linen Board, employed a conſiderable portion of his time in endeavouring to ſuperſede the uſe of it, by the ſubſtitution of ſome other ſaline ſubſtances of equal efficacy, which

which might be procured at a cheaper rate. The reſult of his experiments proved, that the uſe of ſulphuret of lime may be moſt advantageouſly combined with that of the oxymuriated lime, and that thus linen cloth may be perfectly whitened without the uſe of a particle of alkali.

In the fourth Section, the preparation of the ſulphuret of lime is deſcribed in the following manner:

"Sulphur, or brimſtone in fine powder, 4 lb. lime well ſlaked and ſifted 20 lb. water 16 gallons: theſe are all to be well mixed, and boiled for about half an hour in an iron veſſel, ſtirring them briſkly from time to time. Soon after the agitation of boiling is over, the ſolution of the ſulphuret of lime clears, and may be drawn off free from the inſoluble matter, which is conſiderable, and which reſts upon the bottom of the boiler. The liquor in this ſtate is pretty nearly of the colour of ſmall beer, but not quite ſo tranſparent.

"Sixteen gallons of freſh water are afterwards to be poured upon the inſoluble dregs in the boiler, in order to ſeparate the whole of the ſulphuret from them. When this clears (being previouſly well agitated) it is alſo to be drawn off and mixed with the firſt liquor; to theſe again, 33 gallons more of water may be added, which will reduce the liquor to a proper ſtandard for ſteeping the cloth.

"Here we have (an allowance being made for evaporation, and for the quantity retained in the dregs) 60 gallons of liquor from four pounds of brimſtone.

"Although ſulphur by itſelf is not in any ſenſible degree ſoluble in water, and lime but very ſparingly ſo; water diſſolving but about one ſeven-hundredth part of its weight of lime; yet the ſulphuret of lime is highly ſoluble.

"When the above proportion of lime and ſulphur is boiled with only 12 gallons of water, the ſulphuret partly cryſtallizes upon cooling, and when once cryſtallized it is not eaſy of ſolution."

The method of bleaching with the ſulphuret of lime, is deſcribed in the laſt Section.

"When the linen is freed from the weaver's dreſſing, in the manner already deſcribed, it is to be ſteeped in the ſolution of ſulphuret of lime (prepared as above) for about 12 or 18 hours, then taken out and very well waſhed; when dry, it is to be ſteeped in the oxymuriate of lime for 12 or 14 hours, and then waſhed and dried. This proceſs is to be repeated ſix times; that is, ſix alternate immerſions in each liquor, which I found ſufficient to whiten the linen."

The account of ſeveral comparative experiments is ſubjoined to the above proceſs; and, laſtly, the Section terminates with a calculation and ſtatement of the advantage which the nation is likely to derive from the uſe of the ſulphuret of lime, in lieu of pot-aſh; in which this author makes it appear, that by this means 815,307 pounds muſt be annually ſaved to the nation.

Leaving the examination of this ſtatement for ſuch perſons as are better acquainted with the preſent ſtate of the linen manufactory and commerce of Ireland, we ſhall conclude by aſſerting, that, with reſpect to the chemical part, this pamphlet of Mr. Higgins is written with candour and perſpicuity, and evidently by a perſon well acquainted with the ſubject of his publication, and with the ſcience of chemiſtry in general.

ART. XVI. *Adelaide: a Tragedy, in Five Acts, as performing with univerſal Applauſe, at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane. By Henry James Pye, Poet Laureat.* 8vo. 78 pp. 2s. 6d. Stockdale. 1800.

FROM the traſh and ribaldry which in the preſent day diſgrace our theatres, where parade is often ſubſtituted for ſenſe, and trick and artifice for genuine intereſt and paſſion, we gladly turn aſide to notice a compoſition which is chaſte, pure, and elegant. The ſtory is taken from Engliſh hiſtory, and is that of the latter days of Henry the Second, which muſt be too familiar to readers in general, to require any circumſtantial detail.

The character of Adelaide, which was admirably ſupported by Mrs Siddons, is the moſt ſtriking in the piece; we think, however, a little management might have intereſted both the audience and the reader more in her behalf. The following ſhort ſpecimens will ſhow how far the performance, as a compoſition, is entitled to the praiſe we have beſtowed.

"*Enter* PRINCE RICHARD.

PRINCE RICHARD.

My life, my lovely Adelaide!
We are undone, inevitably ruin'd.—
My father has prevailed—Corrupted Rome
Abets his ſchemes—it is reſolv'd to part us.

ADELAIDE.

Alas! I am not to learn the fatal tidings,
I am inform'd of all.

PRINCE RICHARD.

And muſt we part?

ADELAIDE.

The thought is death—yet what alternative?

PRINCE RICHARD.

To fly.

ADELAIDE.

Impoſſible!

PRINCE RICHARD.

What! ſhall I ſit
The pointed mark for injury and inſult

"To

To ſhoot their arrows at?—tamely behold
The beſt, the deareſt rights of human nature
By ſacrilegious inſolence invaded,
And, with the patient meekneſs of a hermit,
Bow to the ſtroke, and kiſs the hand that wrongs me?
Not ſuch my temper.— No—I have reſolv'd
Inſtant to fly from theſe ungrateful walls,
And join your brother's arms—he will receive
The injur'd friend that Henry has abandon'd,
Eſpouſe my cruel wrongs, and give me vengeance;
And from his hand I ſhall receive thoſe charms
My father's ſhameleſs perfidy denies me.—
Why droops my love?

ADELAIDE.

Your raſh reſolve alarms me—
Have you conſider'd well, maturely weighed
Each conſequence of this wild enterpriſe?

PRINCE RICHARD.

I have.—The Norman troops are all to me
Firmly devoted; and the Engliſh warriors,
In numbers weak, and more than half, my friends.
Fear not, my love, this arm even from the ſhadow
Of danger ſhall protect you.

ADELAIDE.

Ah, my Richard!
Your ſanguine hopes deceive you—there are dangers
From which no force, no numbers can protect us.

PRINCE RICHARD.

Theſe are the coinage of your timid fancy—
Phantoms of fear.

ADELAIDE.

Phantoms of fear! O Richard,
Are all the ſacred duties of our life,
The charities of love, the claims of virtue,
But merely phantoms? Say, are all the precepts
With care imprinted on our infant boſoms,
Which mark alone, or which ſhould mark alone,
The pride of birth, the dignity of ſtation,
Are theſe deluſions all—the mere inventions
Of human art, of prejudice and error?
Is there no fear but what endangers life?—
Is to preſerve a miſerable being,
Debas'd by ſerviſe infamy, degraded
By ſelf-condemning conſcience, all our care?

PRINCE RICHARD.

What action of my life has given you cauſe
To deem my heart could entertain a thought
Of ſuch unworthy meanneſs?

ADELAIDE.

No—my ſoul
Acquits you of the charge.—I know your heart
Is truly noble, and when clear reflection

Diſpels

Diſpels the miſts that cloud your better reaſon,
Will ſtill purſue the ſhining track of virtue.
Look to the fields of glory, where your arm
Has turn'd the ſcale of many a bloody day,
And aſk if conqueſt came without a conflict.
Who gains a trophy from a foe unarm'd?
Nor lie in camps alone the liſts of honour.
O there are combats harder than the field's,
Where the inſidious foe betrays within;
And he whoſe coward virtue only triumphs
When not aſſail'd by trial and temptation,
Is not true honor's ſervant.
While from the ſhadow of diſgrace you fly,
You run to meet the ſubſtance." P. 48.

" *Enter* ADELAIDE *from the Abbey.*

ADELAIDE.

Forbear, raſh man,
Your guilty violence—nor after breaking
The ſacred laws of duty, and of honor,
Revolting from your king, your ſire, your country,
Wage impious war with heaven.

PRINCE RICHARD.

My Adelaide,
Are your vows paſs'd?—Then I am truly wretched.

ADELAIDE.

'Tis ſo indeed, my lord. But yet remember
Whoſe groundleſs jealouſy, whoſe words injurious,
Whoſe harſh reproofs, diſclaiming even the ſhadow
Of tenderneſs and love, have driven me hither.
I had no other proof, alas! to give
That my rejected heart was true to you,
Tho' it refus'd to ſhare your crimes—That virtue,
And not a pageant ſceptre, was the idol
That I preferr'd even to your love.

PRINCE RICHARD.

O cruel
And fatal proof, that has for ever doom'd me
To miſery and woe!—To ſee you torn
For ever from me thus—to find you innocent,
Yet know you never can be mine.—Diſtraction!

ADELAIDE. [*Going.*

Farewell.

PRINCE RICHARD.

Ah! do not leave me, Adelaide—
Give me one tender word, one parting look.

ADELAIDE.

Yes—I will ſpeak once more—nay, will confeſs,
That ſpite of all the holy vows I breath'd,
Nor time, nor prayer, nor penitence, I fear,
Will ever blot you from my wounded boſom,
Till in the dark oblivion of the grave
Your image and my life are ſunk together.

I feel

I feel I've ſaid too much—My lord, farewell!
Where e'er you go, may proſperous fortune wait you,
And angels ſhield you in the hour of danger
With love as zealous, and as pure as mine:
And when ſome fairer and ſome happier virgin
(You cannot meet a truer) ſhall receive
With more auſpicious ſtars your nuptial vows,
If e'er the fervid temper of your mind
Lead you to doubt her faith, O let one thought
Of your unhappy Adelaide come o'er
Your ruffled ſoul, and tell you, innocence
May be unjuſtly ſlandered.—Take my ſad,
My laſt adieu—for we muſt meet no more. [*Exit.*" P. 74.

This Tragedy was exhibited to crouded audiences three ſeveral times, with applauſe ſufficient to ſatisfy the author and his friends; but from ſome theatrical policy, with which, as we do not comprehend it, we cannot mean to interfere, it has been abruptly withdrawn. Its publication will gratify the public, and add another wreath to the Laureat's brow.

ART. XVII. *A brief Vindication of the Rights of the Britiſh Legiſlature; in Anſwer to ſome Poſitions advanced in a Pamphlet, intitled "Thoughts on the Engliſh Government, Letter the Second," &c. By Richard Wooddeſon, D. C. L. many Years Vinerian Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Oxford.* 8vo. 41 pp. 1s. Payne. 1799.

FROM the probability that certain opinions on the nature of our conſtitution of government would undergo a reviſion, and conſidering the importance of them, and the authorities on which they were to be determined, we gave the beſt deciſion we could form in a very late article*. That importance has drawn forward the late Vinerian Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity of Oxford, to the conſideration of the tract there reviewed†. Beſides the great principle which he attempts to maintain, there are many collateral points of difference between him and the writer of that Letter. Of thoſe points, hardly the moſt ſummary notice can here be taken; we limit ourſelves to conſider, almoſt excluſively, the principal argument for his principal poſition, and the ſpirit of his tract.

The main queſtion agitated between the Letter-writer and Dr. Wooddeſon, is where our conſtitution of government veſts the power of *enacting* or making laws, and what are the powers of the King and of the two Houſes in that proceſs, ſeparately taken? The former maintains, that the Parliament (or two

* Review for December, p. 616.
† Thoughts on Eng. Gov. Letter the Second.

Houſes)

Houſes) deliberate and propound laws, and that it is the King who enacts, or makes ſuch propoſitions, laws. The Profeſſor, on the contrary, contends that the Parliament, beſides the excluſive power of propounding (admitted on both ſides to be poſſeſſed by that aſſembly) enjoys a co-ordinate or co-equal power of enacting.

From this ſtatement alone, two conſequences follow: the firſt of which is, that the former doctrine is as beneficial, actually and potentially to the ſubject, as the latter; for no facilities, to the acquiſition of new powers by the crown, can be derived from it not equally attainable by the other; nor any ſeparate powers given for the impoſition of new reſtrictions or penalties, or the continuance of ſuch as are old, upon the ſubject: no new franchiſes or benefits can be obtained with more difficulty, nor can ſuch as the people already poſſeſs be abrogated with greater eaſe, on the principles of the Letter-writer, than on thoſe of Dr. Wooddeſon. In ſome ſenſe, therefore, we may almoſt conſider the conteſt as merely verbal.

On the Profeſſor's ſyſtem, the Houſes poſſeſs the whole propounding power, together with two thirds of that of enacting. It is to be added, that when either Houſe differs from the other, as to part of a bill, it has the privilege of demanding a conference; but if the crown notices any one of its articles while a bill is paſſing, it is a high breach of privilege*. Now the prior negative, as it has been called, has always been eſteemed of more effect than the ultimate; whence the propounding, though leſs in dignity, is more in effect than the enacting power, the whole of which power, together with two thirds of the former, Dr. W. ſuppoſes to be veſted in the two Houſes. To theſe then, when united, the King thus becomes, according to him, greatly inferior in dignity, and even to either of them ſeparately; for conſtitutional dignity is attached to conſtitutional power, and each Houſe poſſeſſes, on this ſyſtem, a power of enacting equally to, and jointly with, the King: it has, beſides that of propounding, exceeding in effect the former, an addition to its dignity, which the King neither enjoys nor participates.

Both theſe writers appeal principally to the ſame authority for the confirmation of their opinions; namely, to the form of

* It will be ſaid, that the King has a propounding power; he recommends from the throne or by meſſage; objects to the conſideration of Parliament: but the ſubject can bring forward any matter with the ſame effect, by petition, in conſequence of his right. The King indeed is ſaid to recommend, the ſubject only petitions; but the effective right of petition extends further than that of the King's perſonal recommendation or meſſage. The ſubject can be heard againſt any part of a bill, while paſſing; the King cannot notice it.

the ſtatutes, introduced very ſoon after the reſtoration of Charles the Second, and ever ſince continued. We remark, that they could not appeal to a better authority; for, notwithſtanding part of that reign was a time of practical oppreſſion, it was the period which Blackſtone "choſe to fix, for that of the theoretical perfection of the public law." He declared it "a demonſtrated truth, that the conſtitution of England had then arrived at its full vigour; and the true balance between liberty and prerogative was happily eſtabliſhed by law*." The general preamble of the ſtatute has uniformly, ſince that period, run as follows: "May it pleaſe your Majeſty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the conſent of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled." Here the Letter-writer ſtops, and from this draws the following concluſion; that the two Houſes adviſe (and conſent) which is implied in their advice, but it is the King who exerts the power of enacting, or making the law, ſolely and excluſively.

The words of the eſtabliſhed form, following thoſe above-cited, are, "*and by th authority of the ſame*;" which Mr. W. contends to be "eſſential, legal, and operative words;" which ought to have been added.

Here the word authority is a tranſlation of *authoritas* or *auctoritas*, of the Latin form, in which our ſtatutes were formerly written. This term was uſed alſo by the Romans, to denote a certain power, neceſſary in a ſtage of the proceſs of forming a law; and that with a technical ſenſe. With their language, therefore, our anceſtors are to be preſumed to have adopted, on ſimilar occaſions, the ſame meaning; until ſome juſter cauſe than the neceſſity of ſupporting an opinion, can be produced to the contrary. Now, by authority or *auctoritas*, was underſtood the conſtitutional right, or power, of propounding matters containing the form of a law to the people, in whom was, according to the Roman conſtitution, the "ſupreme power," to will and command it to be a law; and the propounding party was conſtitutionally named the *auctor*, or author of the law. The ſenate was poſſeſſed of this right of propounding, as alſo the conſuls, the prætors, and the tribunes, and ſome occaſional higher magiſtrates; and Livy gives us the original recognition of the ſupreme power (*ſumma poteſtas*) in the people, by the fathers, with the reſervations of their right of being authors or pro-pounders (ſi patres auctores fierent) and the

* Com. v. iv. p. 439.

exèrciſe of this authority was by *rogation*, as he there further ſtates; and thus was are now called bills, were formerly named petitions. The Engliſh form therefore, with theſe words added to it, after twice repeating that the law is to be enacted by the King, deſcribes the legal and conſtitutional modification of his enacting powers: firſt by the advice and conſent of the two Houſes, and then their right to conſent and adviſe are aſſerted, in being jointly called their authority, that is, their right of *rogation*.

If we attend to the technical ſenſe of the term *authority*, as uſed in the Roman courſe of making laws, from which it was taken, this is the obvious ſenſe to be put upon it. No one, we preſume, will contend that it is not a probable ſenſe; and if any other be aſſigned, which is ſaid to be probable alſo, the phraſe muſt be rejected as vague, and making equally for either of the doctrines in diſpute; and the true meaning remains to be determined by the other part of the form, the ſenſe of which Mr. W. tacitly admits to be, that *the King enacts*, on the advice and conſent of the Houſes.

We cannot but expreſs our ſurpriſe, that the Profeſſor, in his endeavour to eſtabliſh the co-ordination, or equality of power and dignity of the King, the Lords, and the Commons, has neglected to conſider that great maxim of all the *fathers of the Law*, that the relation of the King to his Parliament is that of *Caput, principium, et finis:* the head, the efficient, and final cauſe. The object for which ſuch meetings are called, is chiefly to aſſiſt him with their counſel, in that very high kingly function of making laws for the benefit of his ſubjects. That the head ſhould be co-ordinate with the other parts of the body, always reputed its inſtruments, we cannot very readily conceive; or that an effect ſhould be co-ordinate with its cauſe, from which, and for which it exiſts; or, according to others, "by whoſe will it exiſts and ceaſes to be." The doctrine of Mr. W. that the King is a conſtituent part of Parliament, is ſubject to equal difficulties, in the preſent ſtate of the privileges of that aſſembly. The term Parliament, which the Latin writers of our hiſtory have tranſlated *colloquium*, ſignifies an aſſembly to debate on laws, or incidentally on meaſures: now the law of Parliament, precludes the King from noticing what paſſes in any debate; and ſuch a conſtituent part of ſuch an aſſembly, muſt be allowed to have functions of a very uncommon kind.

As for the larger authorities, ſelected by the Profeſſor for the ſupport of his poſition, none ſeem to us to give him ſubſtantial ſupport. Some of them are vague or inapplicable; others, by the errors they contain, loſe all title to conſideration. He

cites

cites one from W. Jon. 103, 4, to prove the King to be a conſtituent part of Parliament. It contains two propoſitions numbered as ſuch; in the firſt of which, the King, Lords, and Commons, are evidently laid down as the ſtates or eſtates of Parliament; and concerning this quotation, he ſays, "this I call illuſtration, though it amounts to legal proof." Yet, in a ſubſequent ſection, he declares this poſition to be "unconſtitutional, and the diſlike of it juſt." Mr. W. has alſo another ſingular citation, to prove that the two Houſes ſhare with the King in the power of enacting laws. When Charles I. withdrew from his Parliament, he ſeemed at firſt to lie abſolutely at the mercy of his enemies. The famous nineteen propoſitions were then ſent to him. In his anſwer, "he contended for the ſole exerciſe of the executive power only, with the advice of his GREAT and privy-council:"—"and conjured the Parliament to allow him *his ſhare in the legiſlative power*." The power here evidently recognized in the great council, to adviſe the executive at all times, deſtroys the balance between them, and therewith the conſtitution of government; but, to make this paper a good authority, it muſt be proved, that the ſtate in which Charles then was, extorted from him nothing repugnant to legal and conſtitutional kingly power, except the propoſition in queſtion; and then, in oppoſition to Blackſtone, that he had not, when in a better ſituation, "reduced that power to a lower ebb, than was conſiſtent with monarchical government."

Although there are abundance of other exceptions which, we conceive, might have been taken with equal juſtice to this tract, we muſt here break off our review of it. We hope they are only appearances; but we wiſh we could have acquitted the Profeſſor of all appearance of appealing to the prejudices of thoſe who do not underſtand law arguments; and whoſe mode of acting and ſpeaking, on the concluſions they form, is not of the beſt kind. From his title-page it is to be inferred, that the rights of the legiſlature had been attacked, and this will be underſtood of the *effective* powers of the two Houſes. Yet the effective powers, as we have ſhown, are the ſame on both ſchemes, and that of the Monarch the ſame; and this concluſion will be ſtrengthened, by ſomething which we wiſh had been unſaid, of the "conſtitutional *power* of the two Houſes being degraded;" and of the Parliament "being ſaid to be the King's, to do what he pleaſes with, in the way of proprietorſhip or controul."

Some matters not ſo relative to the ſubject as to the author of this Vindication, ſuch as converſations, correſpondences, and commendations of his Lectures, which, though juſt, are not neceſſary here, conclude this publication.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 18. *The Purſuit of Happineſs; a oem, addreſſed to a Friend.* 4to. 36 pp. 2s. 6d. Faulder. 1799.

Theſe verſes contain many indications that they were written by a worthy man; but they wander ſo continually from the ſubject, are ſo often faulty in reſpect of rhyme and meaſure, and above all are ſo deficient in ſpirit and vigour, that they cannot properly be ſaid to conſtitute a poem.

ART. 19. *Gebir; a Poem, in Seven Books.* 12mo. 74 pp. Rivingtons. 1798.

How this Poem, which appears to iſſue from the ſame publiſhers as our own work, ſo long eſcaped our notice, we cannot ſay. Still leſs are we able to gueſs at the author, or his meaning. In a copy lately lent to us, as a matter we had overlooked, we obſerve the following very appoſite quotation, inſcribed on the title-page, by ſome unknown hand:

> Some love the verſe ——
> Which read, and read, you raiſe your eyes in doubt,
> And gravely wonder what it is about.

Among perſons of that turn of mind, the author muſt look for the *ten* admirers who, as he ſays, would ſatisfy his ambition; but whether they could have the qualities of taſte and genius, which he requires, is with us a matter of doubt. Turgid obſcurity is the general character of the compoſition, with now and then a gleam of genuine poetry, irradiating the dark profound. The effect of the peruſal is to give a kind of whirl to the brain, more like diſtraction than pleaſure; and ſomething analogous to the ſenſation produced, when the end of the finger is rubbed againſt the parchment of the tambourine.

ART. 20. *Poems, by the Rev. John Black, Miniſter of Butley, Suffolk.* 8vo. 3s. Robinſons. 1799.

A very numerous and reſpectable Liſt of Subſcribers introduces this ſmall volume. The author ſomewhere talks of his ſilver hairs; we diſdain therefore to increaſe the anxiety of age by any aſperity of criticiſm. Indeed, we think ſome of the pieces entitled to commendation. The verſes on the Pleaſures of Philoſophic and Religious Contemplation, diſcover a juſt and manly ſtrain of thinking, and are occaſionally diſtinguiſhed by much warmth and elegance of expreſſion.

ART.

ART. 21. *Poems. By Charles Newton, of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge.* 12mo. 3s. 6d. Lackington. 1798.

We are very ſorry that this pleaſing volume has been miſlaid, which, though the production of a young writer, gives ſpecimen of much elegance of thought, and a very reſpectable portion of poetical talent. The firſt compoſition, which is called "Stanzas," has a charming ſimplicity. The author, ſpeaking of the Muſe, ſays happily,

First in the dawnings of my earlieſt youth,
Thou badſt me ſeek theſe woods, and court this ſhade,
Where muſing, my fond breaſt would melt with ruth,
At all the havoc that wild Paſſion made;
Whether falſe Pleaſure lur'd one breaſt to ill,
Or proud Ambition's range a world with woe did fill.

The whole of this Poem is impreſſive.

The next portion of the book is rather affectedly named Wood-Notes; but theſe alſo beſpeak a penſive, ſenſible mind, and much genuine poetic taſte. We have been gratified by the whole; and recommend the work, without ſcruple, to our readers.

ART. 22. *A Tear of Regret to the Memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Shadwell, of the 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons, ſhot through the Heart by a Deſerter, at Wrotham, on Saturday, the 1ſt of June,* 1799. *By the Rev. W. Cole, Maidſtone.* 4to. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. 1799.

This Tear of Regret has an odd beginning:

Hark, hark the merry merry bells ring round.

The penſive part of the Poem is of this kind:

He fell, Fame ſounded, Shadwell is no more,
And grateful Maidſtone bled at every pore.

The effuſion is well intended, but Mr. Cole ſhould not write verſes.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 23. *Vortigern, an hiſtorical Tragedy, in Five Acts; repreſented at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, and Henry the Second, an hiſtorical Drama, ſuppoſed to be written by the Author of Vortigern.* 8vo. 153 pp. 4s. Barker, Ruſſel-Street. Or ſeparately at 2s. each. 1799.

By the Preface to theſe plays, which is dated Norfolk-Street, the publication appears to proceed from Mr. Ireland, who reſolutely aſſerts, that neither any criticiſms, "*nor any declaration ſince made from a quarter once domeſtic to the editor,* (his ſon) can induce him to believe that great part of the maſs of papers in his poſſeſſion, are the fabrication of any individual, or ſet of men of the preſent day." What the editor may, or may not believe, is of very little conſequence; but, that any

any ſet of men ſhould, even for an hour, have believed the flat, unpoetical, ſtupid imbecility of Vortigern, to have proceeded from the pen of Shakſpeare, is a fact which places the critical ſagacity of the age at a wonderfully low point. Take the firſt paſſage at a venture. Vortigern thus addreſſes Sleep. Whence he imitates, is clear; how, is moſt ridiculous.

> O Sleep, thou nouriſher of man and babe,
> Soother of every ſorrow, that can'ſt bury
> The care-diſtracted mind in ſweet oblivion,
> To thee, O gentle pow'r! *I pawn my ſoul.* P. 8.

Before Henry II. had been ſeen, it was cried up as ſuperior to every thing exiſting. Yet it riſes not even above Vortigern, than which, nothing can grovel lower. In the very firſt ſcene, Henry thus ſpeaks:

> Then ſhort-mantled Harry bids ye beware!
> For as the tigreſs, when ſtirr'd from her whelp,
> Will piece-meal tear the intruding hunter,
> So is't with me, if low'ring on theſe ſmiles,
> Ye rouſe the dunny ſpirit of revenge.

The only wonder with us is, where a man could be found fooliſh enough to write ſuch ſtuff! Yet we have heard a gueſs that we think not improbable. An Advertiſement prefixed to the latter play, tries to ſuggeſt proofs of authenticity for this nonſenſe. Why does not Mr. C. write a book in defence of it?

NOVELS.

ART. 24. *A Piece of Family Biography. Three Volumes.* 12mo. 10s. 6d. Bell. 1799.

This novel deſerves to be diſtinguiſhed from the daily manufacture under that title, which, if it does not corrupt the morals, undoubtedly depraves the taſte of the riſing generation. Mr. du Bois, the author of this ſprightly and inſtructive publication, was honourably mentioned in our Review for Auguſt laſt. He has here formed an original *wreath* for himſelf, by reſtoring its true character to the novel, and making it ſubſervient to the intereſts of virtue; a point of great importance to thoſe whoſe courſe of reading lies chiefly in this claſs of publications.

The genius of this young candidate for fame, as exhibited in theſe volumes, is warm and vigorous, without eccentricity. He never deviates from the path of ſenſe, and the ſphere of nature, into wild and extravagant fictions, and the unnatural machinery of enchantment; the haunted caſtle, the midnight ſpectre, the ſelf-tolled bell, and other mummeries, which aſtoniſh us in the page of modern romance, and violate the chaſtity of the modern drama; as if the authors wiſhed to plunge us again in barbariſm, and revive the horrors of ſuperſtitious darkneſs. His plot is formed with judgment; his characters are founded in reaſon and probability. The incidents throughout the piece take place in natural and progreſſive order; and where an excurſion

is occaſionally made into the world of fancy, or the field of ſcience, either increaſed gratification, or enlarged knowledge, is the conſtant reſult. In thoſe excurſions the reader is neither inſulted by improbabilities, nor diſguſted by pedantry, and never loſes ſight of the great objects and ends of the narration; the former intended to delineate *real life*, and the latter to *improve* it. A vein of pleaſantry runs through the whole, and tends very much to keep alive the intereſt of the ſeveral characters. Some of the deſcriptive ſketches, for the ſcene is laid in the romantic country of North-Wales, are maſterly; and where the tender and pathetic can with propriety be introduced, the animated tranſlator (we wiſh we could add, in *verſe*) of the beautiful ſelection of Greek fragments that form the *Wreath*, has ſhown himſelf no humble proficient in that ſtyle of writing. Of all theſe aſſertions we could give very convincing proofs by *ſelection*; but the cloſe connection of one part with another, and the gradual growth of events, ſucceeding each other in an unbroken ſeries, ſcarcely allow of that *ſelection*, with juſtice to the author; we rather chooſe, therefore, to refer our readers to the work itſelf, which, though the evident production of a young writer, bears the ſtamp of genius, and evinces a ſoundneſs of judgment, that gives the fair proſpect of future productions ſtill more uſeful and honourable.

ART. 25. *Fitzmaurice, a Novel. By William Frederick Williams, Author of Sketches of modern Life, or Man as he ought not to be. Two Volumes.* 12mo. 5s. Harding. 1800.

The principal character introduced in this Novel is one which, we truſt, does not frequently occur, that of a very profligate clergyman. There certainly is ſome ingenuity and contrivance in the publication; at the ſame time there are many improbable incidents, and exceptionable paſſages. We are certain that this claſs of writers muſt often be at a great loſs for names; but the imagination muſt be ſterile indeed, which cannot find better than Pobjoy, Delvalley, Lomely, &c. &c.

ART. 26. *St. Godwin; a Tale, of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Century. By Count Reginald de St. Leon.* 12mo. 235 pp. 3s. Wright. 1800.

There is ſomething very whimſical in this ſuppoſed retaliation of Count de St. Leon, upon his biographer, Mr. Godwin. The Tale is formed chiefly of a tiſſue of paſſages, from the late novel of that author*; thoſe that are in any way exceptionable, being placed in the moſt conſpicuous light. Our late remarks will ſhow that no ſmall harveſt of ſuch paſſages might be found; and the compiler of this Tale has diſcovered even more than we had noticed. The execution, however, is not equal to the deſign.

* See Brit. Crit. January, 1800, p. 47.

ART.

ART. 27. *Columbus, or the Diſcovery of America, as related by a Father to his Children, and deſigned for the Inſtruction of Youth, tranſlated from the German of J. H. Campe, Author of the new Robinſon Cruſoe. Two Volumes in One.* 3s. 6d.

ART. 28. *Pizarro, or the Conqueſt of Peru, as related by a Father to his Children, and deſigned for the Inſtruction of Youth. Two Volumes in One.* 3s. 6d. Tranſlated from the ſame German Author.

ART. 29. *Cortez, or the Conqueſt of Mexico, as related by a Father to his Children. Two Volumes in One. Tranſlated from the ſame, by Elizabeth Helme, Author of Inſtructive Rambles in London and its Environs, the Abridgment of Plutarch's Lives, &c. &c. Two Volumes in One.* 3s. 6d. Low. 1799.

Theſe amuſing and inſtructive works are all by the ſame author, whoſe ſucceſsful labours, for the benefit of young perſons, were commended by the Britiſh Critic, vol. xii, p. 184. The preſent volumes books are entitled to ſimilar praiſe, and will agreeably inform the young reader on theſe hiſtorical ſubjects, which are of great importance in themſelves, and are here perſpicuouſly and ſatisfactorily related.

MEDICINE.

ART. 30. *An Eſſay on the Preſervation of Shipwrecked Mariners, in Anſwer to the Prize-Queſtions propoſed by the Humane Society. By A. Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S. Member of the Royal College of Phyſicians London, &c.* 8vo. 61 pp. 2s. 6d. Johnſon. 1799.

The frequency of ſhipwrecks on our coaſts, and the number of lives that are thence loſt, are ſerious ſubjects of regret. It ſeemed therefore well imagined by the Humane Society, to endeavour to excite men of genius to contrive ſome machine or method, either to enable veſſels to ſupport themſelves longer or better at ſea during a ſtorm, or, when foundered, to aſſiſt in preſerving the lives of the perſons on board. Such diſcoveries, however, are rather to be expected from the practical mechanic, than from the ſpeculative phyſician or philoſopher. Accordingly, the Eſſay before us contains rather accounts of ſuggeſtions or inventions that have been before publiſhed, than of original communications. But, even in this point of view, it is not without its utility; as the reader will here find collected into a ſmall compaſs, what before lay ſcattered in a variety of publications.

As the ſtate of the ſhips themſelves is, in the firſt place, manifeſtly important, Commiſſioners ſhould be appointed, this author thinks, to inſpect all veſſels previouſly to their leaving port, and none ſhould be allowed to ſail until the maſters had obtained certificates of their ſufficiency to undertake the voyage.

Ships might be kept buoyant, and prevented from ſinking, even after conſiderable breaches were made, by various contrivances. Canvaſs bags, made air-proof, might be fixed between the decks. Theſe, when

filled with air, would occupy a large portion of ſpace, and would conſequently keep out a proportionate quantity of water. Empty caſks, cloſely corked, would have a ſimilar effect, or fixed round the ſides of the veſſel, would aſſiſt in preventing it from ſinking.

As ſhips are moſt frequently wrecked near the land, a rope, well wetted, and fixed to a heavy weight, might be diſcharged from a gun to the ſhore, and there being faſtened to a tree, or ſome firm body, would ſerve to guide the paſſengers eſcaping from the wreck. If perſons educated for the ſea were taught to ſwim when young, their chance of eſcaping would be conſiderably increaſed. Newfoundland dogs might be taught, the author thinks, to go to a wreck, and bring the perſons, one by one, to the ſhore. Horſes might be trained to the ſame practice. How practicable this is, we have a memorable inſtance. Cornelius Voltimed* rode his horſe, as Sparrman and Thunberg relate, into the ſea, and brought thirteen perſons from a veſſel wrecked near the Cape of Good Hope. Attempting to ſave the fourteenth and laſt perſon, he was unfortunately drowned. Life-boats, ſimilar to thoſe kept at Shields, preſented to the inhabitants by the Duke of Northumberland, ſhould be ſtationed round the coaſt. Theſe boats are ſo conſtructed, as to be incapable of ſinking or upſetting. The author notices ſeveral other contrivances, for ſome of which the inventors have obtained patents, but which ſeem too much neglected. The Eſſay concludes with an account of an aſylum inſtituted at Bamborough Caſtle, by Dr. Sharpe, late Archdeacon of Northumberland, for the preſervation of lives and property from ſhipwreck, and recommends ſimilar inſtitutions to be formed on the moſt dangerous parts of our coaſt.

ART. 31. *Eſſay on the Cauſes, early Signs, and Prevention of pulmonary Conſumption, for the Uſe of Parents and Preceptors. By Thomas Beddoes, M. D.* 8vo. 340 pp. 6s. Longman and Rees. 1799.

After a feeling, and we fear too juſt account of the dreadful mortality occaſioned by conſumption in this country, and of the inefficiency of the means hitherto employed to ſtop its ravages, the author proceeds to enquire what countries appear to be leaſt expoſed to it, or what modes, or habits of life, ſeem moſt calculated to arm us againſt its attack. "Could a doctrine of exemption be eſtabliſhed," he ſays, "it would furniſh a moral directly uſeful. For we ſhould then have to adopt, as nearly as poſſible, into our own conduct, the circumſtances on which exemption depends. On the other hand, if it ſhall appear that there are whole deſcriptions of perſons peculiarly liable to the complaint, we may ſtand a chance of collecting from their hiſtory a leſſon equally valuable, concerning the habits to be avoided." P. 15. On theſe ſubjects the author laments, that the information he has hitherto been able to collect is neither very ample, nor very accurate. Some points he thinks, however, may be depended on. Conſumption rarely originates in the Weſt-Indies, in Egypt, Bengal, or, in general, in countries enjoying a high degree of temperature; but Portugal, Italy, Madeira, ſuppoſed by many to be equally fortunate, by no means, he ſays, enjoy a ſimilar exemption. At Liſbon, it is common

* Or Woltemad. See Brit. Crit. vol. ii, p. 295.

to

to ſend their conſumptive patients to the other ſide of the Tagus. The number of works on conſumption publiſhed in Italy, ſhow the diſeaſe to be not uncommon in that country, and the accounts from Madeira are not more conſolatory. Dr. Gordon, who reſided ſeveral years at Madeira, in a letter to the late Sir John Pringle diſcourages ſending conſumptive patients to that iſland. Perſons ſuppoſed to have been cured of conſumption, by going to thoſe places, have been more indebted, Dr. B. thinks, to their voyages, than to the climate of the countries. The Dutch, although their country is cold and wet, are leſs liable to conſumption than the Engliſh. "At church, and at the theatre, in England, Dr. Cogan ſays, devotion and pleaſure are always interrupted by inceſſant coughs and expectorations, while in the largeſt aſſemblies in Holland, inſtances of a ſimilar kind are ſcarcely known." This, the author thinks, is owing to the different clothing of the Engliſh and Dutch. In England our rooms are carpeted, but our apparel, even in winter, is cool and thin. In Holland they take leſs care in keeping their apartments warm, but they wear thick woollen clothes. Butchers, makers of cat-gut, ſoap-boilers, fiſhermen, and watermen, appear, from numerous enquiries which this author made, to be leſs liable to conſumption than other claſſes of men, although, in general, they are groſs feeders. On the other hand it appears, that children who are fed on low, watery, and vegetable diet, are more frequent victims to ſcrofula and conſumption, than thoſe who are allowed a fuller diet, with a liberal proportion of animal food. We know alſo, that girls who are treated delicately, and live too ſedentary a life, are more ſubject to thoſe complaints, than boys who feed more groſsly, and take a larger portion of exerciſe in the open air. "The prevailing paſſion for muſic has been particularly miſchievous," in the opinion of Dr. B. "The excellence to which emulation, and ſometimes the heedleſs vanity of parents, incite young women to aſpire in this art, impoſes the neceſſity of intenſe application; and the pleaſure of muſic, like all other paſſive pleaſures, is highly enervating. I have met," he ſays, "a number of phthiſical females, who aſcribed the origin of their complaint, in part, to the cloſeneſs of their application to muſic." P. 124.

After dilating on theſe ſubjects, the author next deſcribes the ſigns or appearances denoting a diſpoſition to phthiſical complaints, and then lays down rules for the attainment of a more hardy and vigorous conſtitution. Exerciſe in the open air, accuſtoming ourſelves to live in a cool atmoſphere, warm clothing, and a generous diet, are among the principal prophylactics. To theſe the author adds the uſe of the tepid bath, which, he thinks, has a ſingular power in ſtrengthening the conſtitution. In effecting a cure, no medicine enjoys equal power, he thinks, with the digitalis; in recent caſes, he ſays, if rightly adminiſtered, it will rarely fail; and as it manifeſtly has a temporary effect in checking the progreſs of the diſeaſe, in more inveterate caſes means may be deviſed, he thinks, to ſecond its influence, and perfect the cure. "Could we obtain," he ſays, "a ſingle auxiliary for fox-glove, ſuch as we have in many ſubſtances for the bark, I ſhould expect that not two caſes in five would terminate, as ninety-nine in an hundred have terminated. But I believe a large proportion of the caſes, not yet advanced beyond the ſtages of tubercles not ulcerated, or of hæmoptoe,

will

will yield to ſimple fox-glove. And it is evident, that no new caſe need be ſuffered to advance beyond this ſtage, without the application of the remedy." P. 297. Theſe are comfortable aſſurances, and we wiſh, but dare not expect, they may be realized, The medicine is, however, now well known; and as numerous experiments are making with it, its real power over this formidable diſeaſe muſt ere long be aſcertained.

The author, as uſual, beſtows ſome ſevere ſtrictures on ſuch of his medical brethren, as have not joined him in his various projects for altering (improving he calls it) the practice of phyſic. The public will probably judge differently of their conduct, and will think it quite time enough to adopt the new methods, when proof ſhall have been given, that they are ſuperior to thoſe already eſtabliſhed.

DIVINITY.

ART. 32. *Conſiderations on the religious Worſhip of the Heathens, as bearing unanſwerable Teſtimony to the Principles of Chriſtianity. In a Letter to the Rev. W. Vincent, D. D. Head-Maſter of Weſtminſter-School. By the Rev. William Jones, M. A. Rector of Paſton, Northamptonſhire.* 8vo. 25 pp. 1s. Rivingtons, Faulder, &c. 1799.

With that vigour and ingenuity which, at an advanced age, ſtill characterized his mind, Mr. Jones here follows up an idea of great truth and utility, that a powerful argument for revealed religion may be drawn even from the corruptions of Heatheniſm. For, what were they?—original ideas of men; there is little reaſon to ſuppoſe it. They appear to have been imitations of the truth, and imitations imply a preceding reality. "Is any man ſo weak as to think, that baſe money came into uſe before true money? that the ſhadow was made firſt, and the ſubſtance afterwards? Ridiculous." On this ground, he ſeverely cenſures the learned Spencer, who, in his book *De legibus Hebræorum*, derived the Jewiſh ritual from the Pagan. "He preposterouſly deduced the rites of the Hebrews from the rites of the Heathens; and ſo produced a work of learned appearance, and compoſed in elegant Latin, but diſgraceful to Chriſtian Divinity, diſhonourable to the Church of England, and affording a very bad example to vain ſcholars who ſhould ſucceed him." P. 15. This cenſure is ſtrong, but it is not without foundation.

Mr. Jones very properly addreſſed this Letter to Dr. Vincent, as a truly pious and conſcientious man, preſiding over a noble ſeminary; fully capable of impreſſing on young minds the momentous truths here inculcated, and moſt likely to undertake the taſk.

ART. 33. *The Dominion of Jeſus Chriſt over the Elements of Nature. A Sermon, preached at the Meeting-Houſe, in Little Wild-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, November 27, 1798, in Commemoration of the great Storm in 1703. By Robert Winter.* 8vo. 32 pp. 1s. Cadell and Davies. 1798.

The deſign of Mr. Taylor, "who inſtituted this yearly ſervice," was "to preſerve on the minds of ſerious people, and to awaken in the

the breaſts of the inconſiderate, a proper ſenſe of the hand of God, as it was diſplayed in one of the moſt tremendous ſtorms which have ever been known in the hiſtory of the world." P. 22. In compliance with this deſign, the preacher gives the following account of it: "It was in the year 1703, that this great tempeſt viſited Europe, and ſpent its main force on the Britiſh iſlands. A ſtrong weſt wind ſet in about the middle of November. Inſtead of ſubſiding, every day, and almoſt every hour, increaſed its force. On Wedneſday the 24th, it blew furiouſly and did ſome damage. Its violence was ſtill augmented ſo much, that on Friday the 26th, it became awfully tremendous, and the moſt dreadful conſequences were with reaſon apprehended. It was not, however, till Saturday the 27th, about ſix in the morning, that it aroſe to its greateſt height. Thoſe who have written any account of this calamity agree in their teſtimony, that it exceeded any ſtorm which had happened in the memory of man, or that could be found in any hiſtory. The violence of the wind, the length of its continuance, the prodigious extent to which it ſpread, and the innumerable calamities produced by it, rendered it one of the moſt awful events in the hiſtory of the natural world, of which we have any knowledge, the general deluge excepted. Bleſſed be God, that ſuch judgments are indeed "his ſtrange work," and that the wind is not often excited to ſuch dreadful fury. In this city and its neighbourhood, more than 800 dwelling-houſes were laid in ruins, in moſt of which the inhabitants were perſonal ſufferers, and ſome loſt their lives. About 2,000 ſtacks of chimnies were blown down in and about London. The lead which covered the roof of 100 churches was rolled up, and hurled in prodigious quantities to great diſtances.

"The deva[illegible]ation ſpread alſo through the country. Stacks of hay, and corn innumerable, were thrown down and damaged. Multitudes of cattle were loſt. In one level in Glouceſterſhire, on the banks of the Severn, 15,000 ſheep were drowned. A perſon ſet himſelf the taſk of numbering the trees which were torn up by their roots; but when he had proceeded through but a part of the county of Kent, he had counted 250,000, when he relinquiſhed the undertaking.

"But the greateſt calamities were, as might be expected, on the water. In the river Thames, at leaſt 500 wherries, 300 ſhip-boats, and 100 lighters and barges were entirely loſt, beſides a much greater number that received conſiderable damage. The ſhips deſtroyed by this tempeſt were computed to be 300. Of the royal navy, 12 ſhips were ſunk with moſt of their crews. The Eddyſtone light-houſe, near Plymouth, was precipitated into the ſurrounding ocean, and in it periſhed Mr. Winſtanley, its ingenious architect. Having been frequently told, that the edifice was too ſlight to withſtand the fury of the wind and waves, he was accuſtomed to reply contemptuouſly, that he only wiſhed to be in it when a ſtorm ſhould happen. Unfortunately, may we not ſay, as a warning againſt preſumptuous confidence, his deſire was gratified. Signals of diſtreſs were made, but in ſo tremendous a ſea no veſſel could live, or would venture to put off for their relief." P. 23.

Mr. Winter, diſcourſing on Mark iv, 41, offers "a few remarks founded on the wonderful ſtory," related in this chapter: 1. That it affords inconteſtible evidence to the divine authority of our Lord's miſſion.

miſſion. 2. That this miracle exhibits the union of majeſty and compaſſion in the character of Jeſus Chriſt. 3. That it is matter of unfeigned joy to the diſciples of Chriſt, that the government of the world is placed in the hands of one, who diſplayed ſuch an union of power and love. 4. How eſſential to the happineſs of the children of men, is an intereſt in the friendſhip of the Son of God. Laſtly, How reaſonable it is, that men ſhould bow to the authority of him, whom even the wind and the ſea obey. This is a very inſtructive and intereſting diſcourſe. The ſtyle of it is animated and elegant; and ſo correct, that we have eſpied only one ſlight inadvertence in this reſpect: "Let us then lay to heart the concluſion of our Lord's excellent diſcourſe on the Mount, which, while [*we are*] meditating on ſtorms and tempeſts, ſhould moſt powerfully affect and influence our minds." P. 20.

ART. 34. *Diſcourſes of the Honourable and Reverend William Bromley Cadogan, A. M. late Rector of St. Luke's, Chelſea, Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Cadogan. To which are now added, Short Obſervations on the Lord's Prayer, and Letters to ſeveral of his Friends. The Whole collected into One Volume: with Memoirs of his Life. By Richard Cecil, A. M. Miniſter of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row.* 8vo. 569 pp. 7s. Rivingtons. 1798.

Mr. Cadogan was a ſincerely pious and very exemplary man, and his merits are ſuitably illuſtrated by Mr. Cecil. His diſcourſes abound with proofs of his valuable character, and of his intimate acquaintance with the Scriptural Language. They have peculiarities, as the author had; but they all ariſe from a good cauſe.

ART. 35. *A Sermon, preached at Berkeley Chapel, Charles-Street, Berkeley-Square, on Thurſday, November* 29, 1798, *being the Day appointed for a General Thankſgiving to Almighty God. By Gilbert Parke, Wadh. Coll. Oxon. Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and Aſſiſtant Preacher at Berkeley Chapel.* 8vo. 15 pp. 1s. Robinſons, and Faulder. 1799.

The preacher propoſes "to call to mind ſome of the general bleſſings we poſſeſs, and to *ſee if* [conſider whether] any nation be ſo bleſſed as we; if any people be under a ſtronger obligation to be grateful to God, to be loyal to our king, and to be true lovers of our country." P. 6. From many juſt obſervations we ſelect one, deſerving to be ſtrongly inculcated on the minds of Engliſhmen, at this juncture in particular: "Caſting then our eyes around, let us ſee the effects of this well-regulated ſyſtem of liberty in practice; view it in the induſtry, in the wealth of the nation. It is not becauſe we are more in number than other nations, that we are great; but becauſe our conſtitution rouſes, encourages, and drives forward our national induſtry; a more ſure, and laſting ſource of national welfare, than the inheritance of the mines of Potoſi. Bleſſed with a mild, and a foſtering government, the inhabitants of Britain eagerly explore the ſciences and the arts; manufactures ſpring up in every corner of our iſland; commerce expands the ſail to every quarter of the globe; and though we be among the leaſt

of

of all nations, yet our industry has supplied the place of numbers, and our wealth insures us a place in the foremost rank." P. 8.

ART. 36. *A Sermon, preached at Fonthill-Gifford, November* 29, 1798, *on the Occasion of Lord Nelson's Victory; and published with the Design of contributing to the Fund now raising for the Widows and Orphans of our brave Countrymen, who fell in the memorable Battle of the Nile. By John Still, LL. B. Rector of Fonthill-Gifford, and Chicklade, Wilts.* 4to. 22 pp. 1s. 6d. Bath, Bristol, and London. 1799.

Some good admonitions and exhortations, tending to excite in our minds an habitual gratitude to the divine Providence for blessings received, are here presented to us in polished and perspicuous language.

ART. 37. *A Sermon, preached at the anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Thursday, May* 10, 1798. *By the Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, A. M. To which are added, Lists of the Stewards, &c.* 4to. 47 pp. 1s. Rivingtons.

With great modesty, yet with becoming energy and justice, this able preacher explains the evils arising from the endeavours constantly made, in various ways, to depreciate religion and her ministers. For the latter he offers such a defence (allowing the exceptions which reason demands) as must be satisfactory to every thinking man. The following passage contains one or two remarks more particularly striking.

"What powers do we pretend to exercise but what are conducive to the happiness and well-being of mankind? To cultivate their minds and correct their manners—to reclaim the wicked, and comfort the feeble-minded—to promote as much as in us lies peace, love, and universal righteousness—to pray to God for his people—to bless them in his name, and to dispense to them his ordinances for their spiritual comfort and edification, are the peculiar duties of our station: and let us ask not only of the pious Christian but of any serious man, what is there in any of these things which can give offence? Let it be observed also, that in the established Church of England *priestcraft is impossible:* the word of God is, in this happy country, open to all. You are exhorted to search the Scriptures for yourselves—you are enjoined by no means "to believe every spirit, but to try the spirits whether they be of God," and "if any man preach any other Gospel than that ye have received," it is expressly declared that he must stand accursed." P. xiii.

Many other particulars are urged, with great propriety, to enforce the objects of the Charity.

ART. 38. *A Warning against Schism; a Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, before the Friendly Societies, on the* 20*th of May*, 1799. *By J. B. Blakeway, M. A. Minister of the said Parish.* 4to. 24 pp. 1s. Longman and Rees. 1799.

The abilities and learning of the author will be manifest to every reader of this discourse; the delicate reserve of which is, we believe, all

all that will be blamed in it by any reader, who feels the ſame attachment to our excellent Church which moved the author to preach and to publiſh it. A ſociety of Calviniſtic Diſſenters had, it ſeems, advertized their deſign of eſtabliſhing Sunday Schools, and of rewarding the punctuality and diligence of the ſcholars by preſents of books, ſhoes, ſtockings, &c. and ſome poor and mercenary perſons, members of the eſtabliſhment, had thereby been induced to ſuffer their children to attend theſe ſchools of the Diſſenters. Other attempts had alſo been made (but whether by the authority or ſuggeſtion of the teacher, and of the Society at large, we know not) to ſeduce various members of the Eſtabliſhed Church to the conventicle of the ſame Diſſenters. It is not to be doubted that the Socinian Society has been, and will be, at leaſt equally active; but it is hoped that the Sermon before us will excite the Salopians in general to "be vigilant."

The author ſays, p. 8, "the Church of England, *her enemies will admit*, is not a perſecuting Church." Thoſe of her enemies, who have the decency to abſtain from falſehood, in the face of notorious fact, will certainly admit it. But we recollect, even in the Shrewſbury Chronicle, ſome daring aſſertions to the contrary.

The enemies of the Church in Shrewſbury, (and ſome there are ſaid to be, though a ſmall minority) may think themſelves fortunate that Mr. B. in his admirable Sermon, has not put forth half his ſtrength; it is, however, ſuch as we can recommend, without heſitation or reſerve, to the peruſal of all who love the Church of England, and of all whoſe attachment to her may, by whatever means, have been inclined to waver.

ART. 39. *A Diſcourſe addreſſed to the Royal Pimlico Volunteers, previous to receiving their Colours from the Hands of the Counteſs of Carliſle, in the Rotunda at Ranelagh Houſe, May* 20, 1799. *By the Rev. Weeden Butler, Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent, &c. To which are prefixed, the Ceremonial; the Addreſs of the Counteſs of Carliſle, on preſenting the Colours; and Major Rolleſton's Reply.* 8vo. 21 pp. 1s. Polwarth, No. 14, Pimlico. 1799.

This Diſcourſe is not merely *pro bono Pimlico*, but, like the Aſſociation itſelf, *pro bono publico*. The preacher expatiates on the advantages of fidelity to ſocial engagements; and well applies the general topic to the particular object of that meeting.

ART. 40. *Sermon preached in the Royal Hoſpital Chapel, before the Chelſea Armed Aſſociation, on receiving their Colours from Miſs North, Daughter of the Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, May* 31, 1799. *By the Rev. Weeden Butler, Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent. With a ſhort Account of the Ceremony uſed upon the Occaſion.* 8vo. 22 pp. Davenport and Co. Chelſea; Dilton, Lombard-Street. 1799.

Eleven days after former celebrity, we find the ſame preacher thus officiating again, on a ſimilar occaſion. His text here is remarkably appoſite. "Praiſe ye the Lord for the avenging of Iſrael, *when the People willingly offered themſelves*," Judges v, 2. The ſubject is properly

perly treated, and the following topic of encouragement, in the close, has in some degree the merit of novelty, and is certainly judicious and animating.

"When the mingled and strange events of this trying period shall hereafter become the subjects of the historical page, your posterity shall then deem it one of their proudest records to say, "MY *ancestor stood cheerfully forth, when his King and Country called upon him, to assert, and to defend the tranquillity of his neighbourhood; to strengthen the spirit of his fellow citizens at large; and to establish the security and happiness of his native land.*"

ART. 41. *The Importance of Religion considered, and the relative Duties it inculcates. With Meditations, occasional Prayers, and Hymns; designed for the Instruction of Youth.* 12mo. 236 pp. 1s. 6d. Scatcherd. 1799.

"The great Importance of a religious Life," that excellent work of the elder Mr. Melmoth, which has passed through between thirty and forty editions, was addressed to adults, and has surely produced most salutary effects. The present book, written with a similar piety of design, but intended for younger readers, is also the production of a layman; namely, of Mr. Park, whose Poems we commended in our ninth volume, p. 670. The book is divided into eight chapters, six of which are employed on the general divisions of the subject; the seventh inculcates the due observance of the Sabbath; and the eighth recommends the study of the Scriptural Books, and gives a concise view of their contents. The Prayers and Meditations are subjoined to each chapter, and are applicable to the subjects previously discussed. The whole is well designed, and suitably executed.

POLITICS.

ART. 42. *Legal Arguments, occasioned by the Project of an Union between Great Britain and Ireland, on the Exclusion of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry in both Kingdoms from Parliament. By a Member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-Inn.* 8vo. 57 pp. 1s. Booker. 1799.

The object of this writer is, as he states, to prove that "whether the project of an Union be accomplished or abandoned, the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry, in either case, ought, agreeably to the principle of existing laws, and of the constitution of the government, as by law established, to be restored in both kingdoms to the right of sitting and voting in Parliament."

He first argues the point as applied to England, contending that, as Roman Catholics are the only species of Dissenters from the established church disabled from sitting in Parliament, and as the penalties, and some of the disabilities imposed on them, are repealed by 31st G. III. (on their solemn disavowal of certain principles imputed to them) "it necessarily follows that they have a just claim to be freed not only from *some* but from *all* disabilities inflicted *solely upon them*, and extending to no other religious persuasion." This *legal* argument

ment appears to us (in the language of honeſt Partridge in the novel) to be manifeſtly a *non ſequitur*. Thoſe diſabilities which the legiſlature has not thought proper to remove, chiefly relate to political power; and it ſurely does not follow that, becauſe a certain deſcription of perſons are relieved from penalties, and from diſabilities that affect their private property or ſituation, it would therefore be expedient to intruſt them with a ſhare in the government of the country. To come ſtill cloſer to the point: the Oath of Supremacy or Abjuration (as it may more properly be called) is the ſtumbling block to the Roman Catholics; and, while they refuſe to diſclaim the authority and juriſdiction of "any foreign prince or prelate," in eccleſiaſtical as well as civil affairs, there exiſts a very ſtrong ground (independently of the principles they have diſclaimed) for withholding from them all direct political influence. For who can mark preciſely where ſpiritual juriſdiction ends and temporal begins? Or who can exerciſe eccleſiaſtical authority, in its full latitude and effect, without affecting the temporal concerns of thoſe who are ſubject to it? The caſe of Roman Catholics differs therefore from that of Proteſtant Diſſenters; who acknowledge not any foreign juriſdiction, and readily take the Oath of Supremacy.

Admitting, however, as the number of Roman Catholics in Great Britain is ſo ſmall, that the admiſſion of them into Parliament might not be attended with any *practical* ill conſequence, the caſe will appear widely different as it applies to Ireland; where, if admitted, they might, in proceſs of time, become a majority in the legiſlature; a conſequence pregnant, as we conceive, with danger to the Proteſtant eſtabliſhment. What may be the proper conduct towards the Romaniſts, in the event of an Union, we will not take upon ourſelves to judge. They may, we conceive, rely on an impartial conſideration of their claims, and a deciſion conformable to ſound policy and juſtice.

We will not enter further into the author's arguments; moſt of which are urged (in our opinion more ingeniouſly) in "The Caſe of Ireland reconſidered," and anſwered, as we think, effectually in Dr. Duigenan's Review of that work. This author's aſſertion, "that the Roman Catholics were, as a body, innocent of the late horrible rebellion," muſt, to ſay no worſe of it, be taken *cum grano ſalis*. See Dr. Duigenan's ſtatements in his tract above referred to, and the unexceptionable teſtimony of Charles Jackſon, in his Narrative of the Rebellion at Wexford*.

Upon the whole this tract, though not ill-written, is far from being ſo concluſive in point of argument, as the author frequently and triumphantly declares. Why he terms his arguments *legal*, we cannot diſcover; as they are moſtly in oppoſition to the eſtabliſhed laws, and founded on a ſuppoſed natural and moral juſtice.

---

* See Brit. Crit. vol. xii. p. 645.

ART. 43. *Hiſtorical View of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Tendency of the Principles of Jacobiniſm. By the Rev. Lewis Hughes, B. D. late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.* 8vo. 90 pp. 1s. 6d. Wright. 1799.

The materials for this publication, the author modeſtly ſtates, "are chiefly furniſhed by the Abbè Barruel; the ſize of whoſe work neceſſarily "confining the advantages of it to, comparatively, few readers, the propriety of ſuch a treatiſe as the preſent was ſuggeſted to the author by the Lord Biſhop of Briſtol." We have only to add, that Mr. H. has executed this purpoſe with judgment and propriety. The arts employed by Voltaire and his aſſociates for the ſubverſion of Chriſtianity, and the ſchemes of Wieſhaupt, and the German Illuminati, are clearly detailed; and the performance may be read with advantage by thoſe whoſe finances render it inconvenient to purchaſe, or whoſe avocations will not permit them to read, the more extenſive works of Barruel and Robiſon.

ART. 44. *Conſiderations on the Impolicy of treating for Peace with the preſent Regicide Government of France.* 8vo. 75 pp. 2s. Bell. 1799.

The purpoſe of this writer, is to ſhow that it is inexpedient to make a peace with France, on the principle of allowing her to retain her preſent form of government; but that the allies ought to invade her territories, with a view of entirely ſubverting it. He ſtates the adverſe opinions and arguments on this ſubject, and adopts the ſentiments of thoſe who inſiſt, that fatal experience has demonſtrated the preſent French government "to be incompatible with the exiſtence of ſocial order, and ſubverſive of the repoſe and ſafety of every ſtate in its vicinity." Againſt the opinion of thoſe who recommend, that the allied armies ſhould remain on the frontiers of France, he argues, that this would place the allies "in the ſituation of having to bear the expences of the war without the benefit of applying thoſe expences as means of terminating it by a ſafe and advantageous peace." This argument is purſued with much ingenious, and ſome forcible reaſoning. It ſhould be obſerved that circumſtances have, in ſome reſpects, changed ſince the publication of this work. Yet the campaign has cloſed favourably, upon the whole, to the cauſe of the allies; and it ſeems as deſirable an object to overthrow the new government of France, as it was to ſubvert that which ſubſiſted when this work was publiſhed.

ART. 45. *The Terms of all the Loans which have been raiſed for the Public Service during the laſt Fifty Years: with an introductory Account of the principal Loans prior to that Period; and Obſervations on the Rate of Intereſt paid for the Money borrowed. By J. J. Grellier.* 8vo. 47 pp. 1s. Johnſon. 1799.

Little more needs be obſerved of this publication, than that it is clear in its ſtatements, and appears to be accurate. The motive which ſuggeſted it, namely, to prevent miſrepreſentation or miſconception of "the comparative advantage or diſadvantage of the terms on which the

the public debts have been contracted, at different periods," is alſo highly laudable. The writer juſtly obſerves, that "the œconomy or extravagance of every tranſaction of this kind, depends on its correſpondence or diſagreement with the price of the public funds, and the current rate of intereſt at which money could be obtained on good ſecurity, at the time the bargain was concluded; and conſequently a loan on which the higheſt intereſt is paid, may have been obtained on the beſt terms that could be made, at the time it was negotiated."

After an introductory Account of the Loans prior to 1750, the loans from that period are diſtinctly ſtated, with the price of the 3 per cent. conſuls at each period. At the end is a comparative ſtatement of the loans during each year of the ſeven years war, the American war, and the preſent war; the intereſt on which is compared, by converting that part of it which conſiſts of terminable annuities into equivalent perpetual annuities. To perſons who, without the trouble of reſearch, wiſh to take a comprehenſive view of the ſubject, this little tract will be found uſeful; and, indeed, may be a convenient manual for the financier.

ART. 46. *Subſtance of the Speech of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, in the Houſe of Lords, on the Motion for the Recommitment of the Slave-Trade Limitation Bill, on the 5th Day of July, 1799. Fourth Edition.* 68 pp. 2s. Rivingtons.

Without pretending to decide on the queſtion to which this publication relates, we have obſerved, with pleaſure, the proofs of induſtry and commercial knowledge which it diſplays, and which are highly creditable to the illuſtrious perſonage by whom it was delivered. The object of the Bill then diſcuſſed was (if we recollect it accurately) to prevent the Slave Trade from being carried on in certain diſtricts adjacent to the ſettlement of Sierra Leone; that ſettlement having been eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of employing the Africans as free labourers, and thereby diſcouraging a traffic, which is juſtly deemed diſgraceful to a Chriſtian nation. The degree of ſupport intended to be given by this Bill to the humane purpoſes of that inſtitution was, it ſeems, objected to, as an indirect abolition of the Slave Trade, and injurious to the intereſts of the Weſt-India merchants and planters. On theſe grounds the illuſtrious ſpeaker's arguments are founded. He conſiders the meaſure as defenſible only on the general principles of abolition; and, after giving a ſuccinct hiſtory of the Slave Trade, cites the opinions of perſons well acquainted with Africa, and particularly that of Mr. Park, to ſhow that an abolition of that trade would not, probably, be attended with all the beneficial conſequences expected. He alſo ſhows that the trade is not carried on by Europeans alone, but that numbers of African ſlaves are bought by the Turks, and many other eaſtern nations. Much is alſo ſaid on the care and attention beſtowed on the ſlaves during the middle paſſage. But ſurely the illuſtrious perſonage is not to be told, that almoſt all this care and attention has been produced by the Acts of Parliament lately paſſed on the ſubject, and that thoſe Acts never were thought of till the diſcuſſions on the abolition aroſe. The ſame obſervation will apply to moſt, if not all, the

Colonial Acts of Assembly, tending to meliorate the condition of the Negroes, and afford them protection.

After bearing testimony, from personal experience, to the loyalty of the West-India planters, the illustrious speaker states that, during all the troubles in our West-India Islands, there has been only one insurrection of slaves (namely, in Grenada) and they were chiefly the property of French masters. Other topics are ingeniously handled; and the Speech (as we before observed) does great credit to the talents and information of the royal personage whose name it bears.

ART. 47. *Substance of the Speech of the Right Honourable the Earl of Westmoreland, in the House of Lords, on the Motion for the Recommitment of the Slave-Trade Limitation Bill, on the 5th Day of July,* 1799. 8vo. 28 pp. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

This Speech appears, as well as the preceding, to have been published by the West-India merchants and planters, who, we presume, consider the arguments contained in it as highly conducive to the cause they support.

The noble Earl contends, that the bill in question has for its real object the total abolition of the slave-trade, and, by necessary consequence, the extinction of Negro slavery in the West-Indies. Against this purpose, he directs the arguments which have usually been employed on the same subject; namely, that Negroes conveyed to the West-Indies are, by that mean, delivered either from death, or a worse species of slavery in their own country; that, if England should give up the slave-trade, other nations will still pursue it, and to a greater extent; that, without an import of Negroes, the cultivation of our West-India islands could not be increased, nor even preserved; and, that the abolition would stop a very great trade, and the export of our manufactures. He also objects to the bill as loose and indefinite in its provisions, and inconsistent with its professed purpose. This Speech is certainly not deficient in ability and speciousness of argument, whatever we may think on the subject to which it relates.

ART. 48. *A Letter to an Officer on the Madras Establishment. Being an Attempt to illustrate some particular Institutions of the Maratta People, principally relative to their System of War and Finance, and an Account of the political Changes of the Empire, in the Year* 1796, *as published in the Bombay Courier. By William Henry Tone, commanding a Regiment of Infantry in the Service of the Paishwa.* 8vo. 77 pp. 2s. Bombay printed; reprinted for Debrett. 1799.

The definition of the Braminical system is here imperfectly given, their ablutions and some other peculiarities being apparently excluded. The character of the Marattas, "their simplicity, plainness, and politeness," is just, as far as it goes; but the author is silent as to their *morality*, and the nature of that "real greatness," which enables them to confound power with right, and permits them to be, in fact, no better than a nation of robbers, avowing a system of oppression upon all who are unable to resist their force; and claiming, under the name of *Chouth*, a contribution from all neighbouring states, as the price of being

being exempted from annual plunder and depredation. On the other hand, the character of their Bramin governors at Poona, is drawn in too dark colours in p. 6, and is, in ſome eſſential points, contradicted by their conduct to our Bombay army when obliged to capitulate, in the affair of Ragonaut Row, in 1779, and their exact fidelity to the engagements then made, unfortunately contraſted with our total contempt of them.

In the Letters which are annexed, the author gives an intereſting detail of the revolutions that have taken place in the Maratta government, ſince the period of the combined expedition againſt Tippoo Sultaun, in 1792; and his account of the character and adminiſtration of Nana Furnaveſe proves, that great political talents, and the art of governing mankind, by the aſcendancy of ſuperior wiſdom and mental energy, are not confined to the European world.

BOTANY.

ART. 49. *Flora Bedfordienſis, comprehending ſuch Plants as grow wild in the County of Bedford, arranged according to the Syſtem of Linnæus; with occaſional Remarks. By Charles Abbot, M. A. F. L. S. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Tweedale, Vicar of Oakley Raynes in Bedfordſhire, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford.* 8vo. 7s. Robinſons. 1798.

Efforts of this kind, ſyſtematically and ſucceſsfully repeated, muſt have a very beneficial operation, and tend powerfully to propagate a ſcience, uſeful and entertaining, and cultivated with progreſſive zeal in this country. This is one of the beſt productions of the kind; it does the author very great credit for diligence and ingenuity; and is generally correct. We ſhall be glad to ſee the example followed, which it doubtleſs will. The inſtitution of the Linnæan Society promotes and patronizes ſuch attempts, on the utility of which it muſt be unneceſſary to expatiate.

ART. 50. *The Lady's and Gentleman's Botanical Pocket-Book, adapted to Withering's Arrangement of Britiſh Plants. Intended to facilitate and promote the Study of indigenous Botany. By William Mavor, LL. D.* 8vo. 4s. Vernor and Hood. 1800.

Seldom a month paſſes without our having occaſion to notice ſome production from the indefatigable pen of Dr. Mavor; and we muſt in juſtice add, that his publications have generally a beneficial tendency, and are productive of ingenuous amuſement. We think this very agreeable; it is convenient in its form, and elegant in its execution; and the ſtudents in Botany, particularly in what relates to this country, will find theſe volumes a deſirable companion to their favourite purſuit.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 51. *A new Preface to the Second Edition of Memoirs of the Life, Studies, Writings, &c. of the Right Rev. George Horne, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Norwich, on certain Points of Theology and Philosophy. (Together with some Remarks on a Life of Dr. Horne, inserted in a new Biographical Dictionary.) By William Jones, A. M. F. R. S. One of his Lordship's Chaplains.* 8vo. 30 pp. 1s. Robinsons, &c. 1799.

This, which may be considered as the *Cycnea cantio* of the excellent author, bears date July 30, 1799. The purport of it is to maintain his favourite analogy of the Holy Trinity, against the reflections of the writer of that Life of the Bishop which is mentioned in the title-page.—That the operation of light and air may be safely used by way of illustration, in speaking of that high subject, no serious Christian will deny. So also Charles Leslie employed the human faculties of *memory* and *will*, for a similar purpose of illustration. But the Hutchinsonian doctrine, which Mr. J. supported in this point, appears to go much further; and, if so, may surely be censured as fanciful, and even presumptuous.—We shall rest at present on an authority, which Mr. J. himself mentions, of his own Tutor at University College, whose opinion on a Hutchinsonian tract was thus expressed. "There were some good things, and some curious things in it; but the man *raves* when he talks of his *fire*, *light*, and *spirit*." P. 14. Exactly so think we; without the smallest diminution of our truly cordial respect for the late Mr. Jones, whose favourite dogma this was; and who never pardoned our acknowledgment of the same sentiment in reviewing his tract upon that subject*. By this early offence, we forfeited the expectation of his support and assistance, but without relaxing the least particle of our regard for a man so truly valuable.

ART. 52. *Walpoliana. Two Volumes.* 12mo. 9s. Phillips. 1799.

This publication, which is generally ascribed to Mr. Pinkerton, is certainly entertaining; but it is no less clear, that it does not contain any great portion of original matter. Many of the anecdotes and bon mots have, in different forms and publications, been made known to the world before; and a great many more are to be found in the various French Anas, and other books of a similar description. We reprobate the insertion of various passages in these volumes, for their irreligious turn; and of others, for their very improper allusions to persons and families deserving the highest respect. The sketch of Lord Orford's character which is prefixed, is sensible, judicious, and generally correct,

* Brit. Crit. vol. ii, p. 208.

ART.

ART. 53. *Grammaire Françoiſe et Italienne de Veneroni, contenant tout ce qui eſt neceſſaire pour apprendre facilement la language Italienne. Exactement corrigée ſuivant l'orthographe moderne, et les déciſions des meilleurs Grammairiens Italiens. Augmentée de pluſieurs Régles très-neceſſaires, d'un cours de Thèmes ſur toutes les Parties du Diſcours, d'un Traité ſur la Poëſie Toſcane, et de quelques Eſſais de Proſe et de Poëſie Italienne tres-intereſſant. Le tout revu, corrigé, et augmenté par R. Zotti, Profeſſeur de la Langue Italienne.* 12mo. 472 pp. 6s. 6d. en papier commun, et 8s. en beau papier. Da Lau, De Boſſe, &c. 1800.

So general an attention is now paid by perſons of education, to the delightful language of modern Italy, that the Grammars are daily multiplied among us. Peretti wrote in French, and ventured to criticize Veneroni with ſome ſeverity*. Ravizzotti publiſhed his Grammar in Engliſh†, and enriched his book with many additions, not uſually found in ſuch works. After all, many intelligent perſons maintain the opinion that, in clearneſs and utility of method, Veneroni ſurpaſſes all competitors; and that nothing more is neceſſary, for the advantage of ſtudents, than to give ſuch improvements to his book, as time or other circumſtances may have rendered neceſſary. This is the plan which Mr. Zotti has adopted; and, we think, with great judgment and ſucceſs. Peretti is here criticized in his turn; particularly for ſome rules of pronunciation, which appear to be provincial. He directs *amore*, *Signore*, &c. to be pronounced as *amouré*, *Signoure*, with the French ſound of *ou*. This, and the ſpeaking of *Antenore*, &c. with the *o* open, are ſaid to be Piedmonteſe, or Sicilian peculiarities, rejected by the Romans and Tuſcans. The additions to Veneroni in this work are highly uſeful; and a proper uſe has been made of the excellent Grammar of Corticelli‡, to which other compilers have been indebted without acknowledgment. Mr. Zotti promiſes, in due time, an Engliſh edition of his book.

ART. 54. *A hiſtorical and philoſophical Sketch of the Diſcoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Weſtern Africa, at the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century.* 12mo. 4s. Vernor and Hood. 1799.

We were at firſt inclined to doubt of the fairneſs of this publication, and whether a uſe, not entirely juſtifiable, had not been made of the modern travels which are here referred to and employed. On further examination, the work ſeems entitled to much praiſe, as an agreeable and uſeful compilation. The Proceedings of the African Society; the Travels of Briſſon, Mungo Park, and Browne, are the works which have been uſed; and the ſubſtance of what theſe travellers diſcovered and remarked, is here condenſed into the ſize of a convenient pocket volume.

---

* See Brit. Crit. vol. viii, p. 442. † Brit. Crit. vol. ix, p. 449.
‡ The 5th Venetian Edition of Corticelli was publiſhed at Baſſano, in 1783, and is now before us.

If

If it ſhould be reprinted, which it probably will, we by all means recommend the inſertion of a map of Africa.

ART. 55. *Biographical Sketches of Henrietta Ducheſs of Orleans, and Louis of Bourbon, Prince of Condé; to which are added, Boſſuet's Orations, pronounced at their Interment. Tranſlated from the French, with ſelect Extracts from other Orations, by the ſame Author.* 12mo. 2s. Clarke. 1799.

We underſtand that this publication is from the pen of Mr. Jerningham. The Biographical Sketches are ſlight and trifling; but the Orations of Boſſuet afford an excellent ſpecimen of that ſort of eloquence, for which the French ſchool has ever been remarkable. The Ducheſs of Orleans perhaps did not merit all that is here ſaid of her. The caſe was otherwiſe with Louis, commonly called the Great Condé, who was really a brilliant and exalted character.

ART. 56. *Practical Education. By Maria Edgeworth, Author of Letters for literary Ladies, and the Parents' Aſſiſtant; and by Richard Lovell Edgeworth, F. R. S. and M. R. I. A. Two Volumes.* 4to. 1l. 10s. Johnſon. 1798.

Here, readers, is education *à-la-mode*, in the true ſtyle of modern Philoſophy; nearly 800 quarto pages on *practical Education*, and not a word on God, Religion, Chriſtianity, or a hint that ſuch topics are ever to be mentioned. To make amends, there is a great deal about Dr. Darwin, and Zoonomia, and Dr. Beddoes, and other writers of our Engliſh ſchool, who teach ſimilar doctrines. What an advantage it muſt be to have children ſo brought up, as to be diveſted of all the *prejudices* which fettered the groveling minds of Bacon, Hooker, Locke, Boyle, Newton; and prejudiced only in favour of the diſcoveries and diſcoverers of the laſt 30 years! The rambling, flimſy manner in which theſe volumes are written, is well worthy of the ſyſtem they are intended to ſupport; but we are willing to hope that few Engliſh parents are far enough advanced in Philoſophy, to wiſh to give their children the *advantages* of ſuch an education.

ART. 57. *A Short Introduction to Engliſh Grammar. In Two ſeparate Volumes. Volume the Firſt—or Scholar's Book, contains, Part I. A conciſe Explanation of the Parts of Speech: Parts II. and III. The Variations and other Circumſtances attending each Part of Speech, enlarged on progreſſively; with Exerciſes, diſpoſed in ſuch a Manner, as to make the Scholars apply every Particular they have learned concerning the different Words. To which is added, an Appendix, including Directions for Parſing, &c. &c. Volume the Second—or Inſtructreſs's Book, contains the Manner of exerciſing and interrogating the Scholars throughout their Leſſons and Exerciſes, &c. ſo as to ground them in what they learn. By Blanch Mercy. Volume I.—or Scholar's Book. Deſigned for the Uſe of Young Ladies.* 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound. Law. 1799.

The grammatical part, or firſt volume, is divided into three Parts. The firſt is a brief explanation of the eight parts of ſpeech; the ſecond

cond advances a ſtep further, and gives a familiar and eaſy definition of nouns, their number, caſes, genders; the nature of adjectives; of ſyntax; of pronouns, demonſtrative, definitive, and diſtributive; of verbs, regular, irregular, and auxiliary, each of which are conjugated; adverbs, prepoſitions, conjunctions, and finally interjections. This appears the moſt important diviſion of the work. The ſtyle is clear, and adapted to the capacities of children; and, conſidering this, it is to be regretted that the verb does not partake of the general brevity: it takes up 29 out of 48 pages appropriated to the whole. The exerciſes and notes are judicious.

Into the third Part (pp. 54—76) are thrown thoſe further definitions, which might have puzzled the learned in an earlier claſs, but which in this ſhe may without difficulty underſtand. The ſubdiviſions of this part correſpond with thoſe of the ſecond, as both do with the firſt. The firſt volume concludes with an Appendix, treating on parſing; on faults often committed in ſpeaking; of ellipſis and reſolution; of tranſpoſition.

It is aſſerted by this author, that the only way of teaching is by aſking repeated queſtions. For this purpoſe, in the 2nd volume, the inſtructreſs is furniſhed with a book (to be kept apart from the ſcholar) in which are ſuch anſwers as may properly be given to the queſtions in the firſt; the omiſſions and falſe Engliſh in the exerciſes are filled up and corrected, and it correſponds of courſe in the arrangement. We think this a very judicious part of the plan; and it muſt be of particular uſe to thoſe who have not yet acquired the ſteady habit and manner of teaching; which muſt be the caſe with young inſtructreſſes, and with many mothers, who yet have a laudable wiſh to improve their own children.

ART. 58. *Natural Hiſtory for the Uſe of Schools, founded on the Linnæan Arrangement of Animals; with popular Deſcriptions, in the Manner of Goldſmith and Buffon. Illuſtrated by Thirty-eight Copper-plates, repreſenting One Hundred and Fifty of the moſt curious Objects. By William Mavor, LL. D. Vicar of Hurley, Berkſhire, Author of the Britiſh Nepos, &c.* 8vo. 4s. 6d. Philips. 1799.

This writer is indefatigable; and his performances have been invariably entitled to more or leſs of our commendation. Upon the utility and amuſement of Natural Hiſtory it is unneceſſary to dilate. We think this production excellently adapted to make that kind of knowledge familiar to young capacities, and the plates are much better than are uſually found in books of this ſize and price. The work is affectionately dedicated to the author's ſon, a deſerving youth, who lately paid the debt of nature at the Charter-Houſe.

ART.

ART. 59. *Geiriadur Saeſneg a Chymraeg. An Engliſh and Welſh Dictionary, in which the Engliſh Words, and ſometimes the Engliſh Idiom and Phraſeology, are accompanied by thoſe which ſynonomize or correſpond with them in the Welſh Language. The Whole carefully compiled, from the beſt Sources and Materials; with a View of forming an agreeable Companion for the Welſh Youth of both Sexes, and for Welſh Readers in General. By William Richards, M. A. Member of the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c.* 12mo, 407 pp. 5s. Carmarthen printed; ſold by Griffiths, Paternoſter-Row, London. 1798.

This part of the work is applicable to the uſe of thoſe natives of Wales who ſtudy the Engliſh language; the ſecond part, which ſhould accommodate the Britiſh ſtudents of their ancient language, is promiſed in an Advertiſement at the end, but we do not know that it has yet appeared. So portable and commodious a Dictionary, beſides the cheapneſs of it, cannot fail to be a pleaſing accommodation to all who have occaſion for ſuch an aid; and very certain it is, that this ancient dialect of the Celtic language well deſerves the attention of thoſe who are engaged in antiquarian, etymological, or philological enquiries.

ART 60. *Cheap Repoſitory Tracts. A new Edition. Three Volumes.* 12mo. 10s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. each; to be had ſeparately. Rivingtons, Evans, Hatchard. 1799.

Thinking ſo highly as we do of the plan of theſe tracts, and the propriety of its execution, we ſee with much pleaſure this uniform edition. To Mrs. H. More, whoſe name nevertheleſs does not appear in the publication, muſt be aſcribed the principal ſhare of commendation for the merit of the one and the other. We cannot perhaps better explain the nature of this edition than by copying a part of the advertiſement which it contains.

"These Tracts were firſt publiſhed and ſold in monthly numbers, under the patronage of a large and very reſpectable body of ſubſcribers, and they are now collected into volumes. The preſent (the firſt) volume contains the ſhorter ſtories and ballads, and is well ſuited to the uſe of Boarding Schools, as well as private families. There is another volume (2d) containing the larger Tales and ſome Poetry: and there is alſo a volume (the 3d) of Sunday Readings. Any of theſe volumes may be had ſeparately."

The great object in publiſhing theſe Tracts was, as is ſtated alſo, "to ſupplant the multitude of vicious tracts circulated by hawkers; and to ſupply, inſtead of them, ſome uſeful reading, which may be likely to prove entertaining alſo." This object muſt we think have been in a great meaſure attained, ſince we learn upon the ſame authority that nearly two millions were ſold off within the firſt year of the undertaking. In their preſent form, they will doubtleſs be received very extenſively into ſchools and families.

ART.

ART. 61. *Sheridan and Kotzebue. The enterprising Adventures of Pizarro, preceded by a brief Sketch of the Voyages and Discoveries of Columbus and Cortez; to which are subjoined, the Histories of Alonzo and Cora, on which Kotzebue founded his Two celebrated Plays of the Virgin of the Sun, and the Death of Rolla. Also, Varieties and Oppositions of Criticisms on the Play of Pizarro: with biographical Sketches of Sheridan and Kotzebue. The Whole forming a comprehensive Account of those Plays, and the grand Ballads of Cora, and Rolla and Cora, at the Royal Circus, and Royal Amphitheatre.* 8vo. 144 pp. 2s. 6d. Fairburn. 1799.

A compilation wholly beneath the notice of criticism.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 62. *Récherches historiques et politiques sur Malte; par* ***, *ornées de gravures, répresentant les médailles antiques, et de la carte de cette ile par le C.* Capitaine. In 8vo. Paris.

There have been found in Malta ancient inscriptions, with the assistance of which *Barthélemy* has composed a Phœnician alphabet. It is certain that the Phœnicians had established a colony there. Whatever precedes this period in the history of Malta is fabulous, as indeed the beginnings of history are in general.

Malta has belonged successively to the Phœnicians, to the Greeks, to the Carthaginians, to the Romans. Under these last, it became very flourishing. Besides a number of magnificent temples, it had a superb theatre, formed entirely of marble, the ruins of which still exist; *Cicero*, in his fifth Oration against Verres, speaks of the depredations made by him there. St. Paul was cast on this island by a ship-wreck, and introduced the Christian religion into it. After the Romans, Malta became the conquest of the Goths; of the Saracens; of Roger, Count of Normandy; Henry VI, of the House of Suabia, drove from it Tancred and his children. The Duke of Anjou, brother to Louis IX, subjugated it also, as well as Sicily, in 1266, and it was in 1530 that the Emperor, Charles V, alienated Malta in favour of the Grand Master, and of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. The small isle of Goza lies near Malta, and is, according to fable, the island of Calypso, on which *Fenelon* makes Telemachus land. Between this island and that of Malta, lies the very small isle of Comino.

Different geographers, as *Duval*, *Dessus*, *Palmeus*, and *Jaillot*, have published charts of Malta, but the author of this volume prefers that of *Capitaine*. It is certainly remarkably neat; it was dedicated, in the

sixth

ART. 59. *Geiriadur Saeſneg a Chymraeg. An Engliſh and Welſh Dictionary, in which the Engliſh Words, and ſometimes the Engliſh Idioms and Phraſeology, are accompanied by thoſe which ſynonomize or correſpond with them in the Welſh Language. The Whole carefully compiled, from the beſt Sources and Materials; with a View of forming an agreeable Companion for the Welſh Youth of both Sexes, and for Welſh Readers in General. By William Richards, M. A. Member of the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c.* 12mo. 407 pp. 5s. Carmarthen printed; ſold by Griffiths, Paternoſter-Row, London. 1798.

This part of the work is applicable to the uſe of thoſe natives of Wales who ſtudy the Engliſh language; the ſecond part, which ſhould accommodate the Britiſh ſtudents of their ancient language, is promiſed in an Advertiſement at the end, but we do not know that it has yet appeared. So portable and commodious a Dictionary, beſides the cheapneſs of it, cannot fail to be a pleaſing accommodation to all who have occaſion for ſuch an aid; and very certain it is, that this ancient dialect of the Celtic language well deſerves the attention of thoſe who are engaged in antiquarian, etymological, or philological enquiries.

ART 60. *Cheap Repoſitory Tracts. A new Edition. Three Volumes.* 12mo. 10s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. each; to be had ſeparately. Rivingtons, Evans, Hatchard. 1799.

Thinking ſo highly as we do of the plan of theſe tracts, and the propriety of its execution, we ſee with much pleaſure this uniform edition. To Mrs. H. More, whoſe name nevertheleſs does not appear in the publication, muſt be aſcribed the principal ſhare of commendation for the merit of the one and the other. We cannot perhaps better explain the nature of this edition than by copying a part of the advertiſement which it contains.

"Theſe Tracts were firſt publiſhed and ſold in monthly numbers, under the patronage of a large and very reſpectable body of ſubſcribers, and they are now collected into volumes. The preſent (the firſt) volume contains the ſhorter ſtories and ballads, and is well ſuited to the uſe of Boarding Schools, as well as private families. There is another volume (2d) containing the larger Tales and ſome Poetry: and there is alſo a volume (the 3d) of Sunday Readings. Any of theſe volumes may be had ſeparately."

The great object in publiſhing theſe Tracts was, as is ſtated alſo, "to ſupplant the multitude of vicious tracts circulated by hawkers; and to ſupply, inſtead of them, ſome uſeful reading, which may be likely to prove entertaining alſo." This object muſt we think have been in a great meaſure attained, ſince we learn upon the ſame authority that nearly two millions were ſold off within the firſt year of the undertaking. In their preſent form, they will doubtleſs be received very extenſively into ſchools and families.

ART.

ART. 61. *Sheridan and Kotzebue. The enterprising Adventures of Pizarro, preceded by a brief Sketch of the Voyages and Discoveries of Columbus and Cortez; to which are subjoined, the Histories of Alonzo and Cora, on which Kotzebue founded his Two celebrated Plays of the Virgin of the Sun, and the Death of Rolla. Also, Varieties and Oppositions of Criticisms on the Play of Pizarro: with biographical Sketches of Sheridan and Kotzebue. The Whole forming a comprehensive Account of those Plays, and the grand Ballads of Cora, and Rolla and Cora, at the Royal Circus, and Royal Amphitheatre.* 8vo. 144 pp. 2s. 6d. Fairburn. 1799.

A compilation wholly beneath the notice of criticism.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 62. *Récherches historiques et politiques sur Malte; par ***, ornées de gravures, répresentant les médailles antiques, et de la carte de cette ile par le C.* Capitaine. In 8vo. Paris.

There have been found in Malta ancient inscriptions, with the assistance of which *Barthélemy* has composed a Phœnician alphabet. It is certain that the Phœnicians had established a colony there. Whatever precedes this period in the history of Malta is fabulous, as indeed the beginnings of history are in general.

Malta has belonged successively to the Phœnicians, to the Greeks, to the Carthaginians, to the Romans. Under these last, it became very flourishing. Besides a number of magnificent temples, it had a superb theatre, formed entirely of marble, the ruins of which still exist; *Cicero*, in his fifth Oration against Verres, speaks of the depredations made by him there. St. Paul was cast on this island by a ship-wreck, and introduced the Christian religion into it. After the Romans, Malta became the conquest of the Goths; of the Saracens; of Roger, Count of Normandy; Henry VI, of the House of Suabia, drove from it Tancred and his children. The Duke of Anjou, brother to Louis IX, subjugated it also, as well as Sicily, in 1266, and it was in 1530 that the Emperor, Charles V, alienated Malta in favour of the Grand Master, and of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. The small isle of Goza lies near Malta, and is, according to fable, the island of Calypso, on which *Fenelon* makes Telemachus land. Between this island and that of Malta, lies the very small isle of Comino.

Different geographers, as *Duval*, *Dessus*, *Palmeus*, and *Jailot*, have published charts of Malta, but the author of this volume prefers that of *Capitaine*. It is certainly remarkably neat; it was dedicated, in the

sixth

ſixth year of the Republic, to the Executive Directory, as an attempt at a new and more ſimple mechanical manner of engraving, eaſy and expeditious, intended to ſave the expence of engraving with aqua-fortis, and the tedioufneſs of the graver.

The 4th, 5th, and 6th chapters treat of the climate, the fertility, and productions of the three iſles. Land of middling quality there produces in corn 16 for 1, and the good 64; but little of it is cultivated. The principal productions are cotton, cummin, and honey.

In the following chapter, an account is given of the natural curioſities, ancient monuments, commerce, government, and population of Malta. Former geographers had not reckoned more than 50,000 ſouls here; but, by the preſent author, the number is conſidered to be nearly double. Upon the whole, this work is certainly worthy of notice, not only on account of its character of ſimplicity and veracity, but likewiſe on that of the chart, and the engravings of ancient monuments, &c. with which it is enriched. *Eſpr. d. Journ.*

GERMANY.

ART. 63. *Philologiſch kritiſche Miſcellaneen, von* Franz Carl Alter, *Prof. der griech. Sprache, der Philoſ. Doctor.—Philologico critical Miſcellanies, by* F.C. Alter. Vienna, 1799; 258 pp. 8vo.

The moſt generally intereſting articles in this collection, are 1. Compariſon of the contents of a Sclavonic Chronicle from the creation of the world to the time of Sultan Mahomet, ſon of Ibrahim, 1684, with that of a ſimilar work in modern Greek, entitled βιβλιον ιϛορικον, compoſed by Dorotheus, ὁ μηλοποταμιτης, to the year 1778, and printed by Nicholas Glycys, at Venice, in that year, *con licenza de' ſuperiori*; 7. Prof. *Michaëlis* had expreſſed a wiſh, that a collation ſhould be made of biblical paſſages according to the *ancient* Sclavonic verſion, as they appear in the Sclavonic Annals. Mr. *A.* here gives a ſpecimen of this kind from the Sclavonic Annals of *Neſtor* (who lived in the latter half of the 11th, and beginning of the 12th century) after the Peterſburg edition, 1767, in 4to.; 9. Account of an Armenian MS. of the four Goſpels, formerly in the poſſeſſion of the *celſiſſimi duces Würtembergici Viennenſes*, and conſidered by *A. Bengel* to be Syrophenician. In Matt. xxvii, 16, it is ὁν ονομα ην ιησους βαραββας, and v. 17, ιησουν βαραββαν η ιησ. τ. λεγομ. χρ. Marc. 1, 2, εν προφηταις. This Goſpel likewiſe concludes with xvi, 8, οτι ἐφοβουντο, and gives the reſt from v. 9, *ſeorſum ſub epigraphe*. Luke xxii, 43–4, extat. 24, 13, ἑκατον και ἑξηκοντα. In John v, the *pericope de motu aquæ per angelum* is obeliſed. That *de moecha* is placed at the end of this Goſpel; 10. according to an inſcription in the Vatican, *Joh. Chryſoſtom* is ſaid to be *literarum Armenicarum auctor*, contrary to *Moſes Chorenenſis*; 11. Correction of Adler's *Muſeum Cuf. Borgianum*. *A.* had, in p. 159, aſcribed to Haitho I, who lived to the year 1240, an Armenian Tranſlation of the Bible. There is, however, no ſuch Verſion. His ſon, Haitho II, afterwards

terwards a Franciſcan, compoſed an Odarium, which is found at the end of the Armenian Bible; 13. On the Lord's Prayer of the Clementines in Syrmia, an Albanian colony; 14. On the different forms of the Coman Lord's Prayer, with ſome account of that people; On the Polabiſh Lord's Prayer, after Count Potocki's *Voyage pour la recherche des antiquités ſlaves ou vendes*, Hamburg, 1795; 16. Homilies of *Gregorius Palamas*, Archbiſhop of Theſſalonica, together with ſome other publications in modern Greek, printed by the brothers Puliu in Vienna, and particularly a general chart of Moldavia, 1797, by φραντσουα μιλλερ ιν βιενν; 18. New writings of Prof. *Alter*. P. 253. Biographical and literary notices of *Paulinus à St. Bartholomäo*. *Jena ALZ.*

ART. 64. 1. Arriani *Nicomedienſis Expeditionis* Alexandri *libri ſeptem. Recenſiti et notis illuſtrati à* Friderico Schmieder, *Phil. Doct. A. A. LL. M. Gymn. Luth. Italenſis Collega.* xl and 551 pp. 8vo. Leipzig, 1798. (1 Rixd. 9 gr.)

ART. 65. 2. Ἀρριανου Ἰνδικη.—Arriani *Indica, cum* Bonav. Vulcanii *interpretatione latina permultis locis emendatiore; recenſuit et emendavit* Fridericus Schmieder, *Phil. D.* &c. xiv and 272 pp. 8vo. Halle, 1798. (1 Rixd. 16 gr.)

In theſe editions the text is greatly improved from a new collation of the two firſt editions of theſe works (that of Venice, 1535, and that printed at Baſil, 1539) from a proper uſe of the various readings of MSS. before collated by *Gronovius*, particularly of that, which is by him called the *Codex optimus*; and by Mr. *Schmieder's* own not leſs judicious, than ingenious, conjectural emendations. In the Notes the editor has likewiſe very ably, though with that conciſeneſs, which is beſt ſuited to an edition intended for general uſe, illuſtrated the more rare idioms, geographical and hiſtorical difficulties, and obſcure paſſages, without, however, adducing hiſtorical parallels, which he thinks more adapted to ſuch a larger edition, as he has deſcribed in the *Prolegg.* pp. xiii–xiv.

The *Prolegomena* contain literary notices on the editions, tranſlations, and other aids towards the elucidation of *Arrian*; biographical accounts, a chronological table of all the remarkable events during the reign of Alexander, according to the Olympiads and Archons; an inveſtigation of the ſources from which *Arrian* drew the materials of his hiſtory, with an impartial examination of his credibilty as an hiſtorian. To the work are ſubjoined an *Index Græco-latinus*, and an *Index nominum propriorum*.

The *Indica*, which are generally, though improperly regarded as the *eighth* book of the above-mentioned work, are here publiſhed by Mr. *Schm.* after the ſame plan with it. Beſides the aſſiſtances, which are common to both, the preſent editor has availed himſelf of the various lections of an excellent MS. in the Bodleian library, pointed out by *Hudſon* in the *Geographi minores*, and of Dr. Vincent's *Voyage of Nearchus*, which, however, he received too late to make a full uſe of them. The Greek text is here accompanied with the Latin Tranſlation of *Vulcanius*, in which conſiderable improvements are made, and

at

at the end of each chapter with a Commentary, containing chiefly geographical diſquiſitions. To the whole are annexed Dodwell's *Diſſertatio de Arriani Nearcho*, in which the authenticity of the Voyage of *Nearchus* is controverted, together with Dr. *Vincent's* vindication of it. The Chart is formed from the two Charts in Dr. *V.*'s book. *Ibid.*

ART. 66. 1. *Affinitas linguæ Hungaricæ cum linguis Finnicæ originis grammatice demonſtrata. Nec non Vocabularia dialectorum Tataricarum et Slavicarum cum Hungarica comparata. Auctore* Samuele Gyarmathi *Med. Doct. et Soc. Scient. Gött. ſodali correſpondente*, &c. xx and 380 pp. l. 8vo. Göttingen, 1799.

ART. 67. 2. P. Honorati Novotny *à Sancta Caecilia Clerici regularis e Scholis Piis, Sciagraphia, ſeu compendiaria Hungariæ veteris et recentioris Notitia hiſtorico-politica, in qua ſtatus regni phyſicus, hiſtoricus, politicus, eccleſiaſticus, literarius, commerciorum, rei militaris, necnon adminiſtrationis aerarii ex probatis Patriæ aliiſque auctorum monumentis ſuccincte privata opera exponitur, ac eruditorum judicio ſubſternitur.* P. I. xvi and 325 pp. P. II. 404 pp. 8vo. Vienna, 1798.

HUNGARY.

ART. 68. 3. *Scriptores Rerum Hungaricarum minores hactenus inediti ſynchroni, quos auſpiciis Emin. Card. et Princ.* Joſeph de Batthyan, *&c. edidit* Martinus Georgius Kovachich, *Senquicienſis. T. II. ad comitem* Jo. Illyézházi; 444 pp. 8vo. Ofen, 1798.

ART. 69. 4. *Supplementa ad veſtigia Comitiorum apud Hungaros ab exordio Regni eorum in Pannonia uſque ad hodiernum diem celebratorum T. I. Auſpiciis Eminentiſſimi D.* Joſ. *e Com.* de Batthyan *S. R. J. Principis Primatis edidit* Martinus Georg Kovachich, *Senquiczienſis*; 505 pp. 8vo. Ofen, 1798.

ART. 70. 5. *Hiſtoria critica Regum Hungariæ Stirpis Auſtriacæ ex fide domeſticorum et externorum Scriptorum Diplomatumque concinnata a* Stephano Katona, *A. A. LL. et Philoſoph. Doctore, Preſbytero Strigon. Tomulus I. Ordine XVII ab anno Chriſti* 1526 *ad* 1540. 1480 pp. 8vo. *Tomulus II. Ordine XVIII ab anno Chriſti* 1541 *ad* 1550; 1178 pp. 8vo. Klauſenberg, 1798.

These *five* articles are pointed out as containing much curious and intereſting information concerning the Hiſtory, Antiquities, and Language of the country to which they relate, but on which, however, the limits of our journal will not permit us to enlarge. Thoſe perſons who employ themſelves in enquiries into the filiation and claſſification of languages, will find many valuable hints and coincidences in the *firſt* of theſe works, reſpecting languages which have hitherto been very imperfectly examined; as, for inſtance, where the author (p. 13) obſerves, that "*nec in Lapponica, nec in Hungarica lingua ullum generis veſtigium*

veſtigium reperire potui, ſed adjectiva promiſcue omnibus ſubſtantivis invariata terminatione præponuntur," in which circumſtances thoſe languages agree with the Engliſh; ſo likewiſe, in regard to the pronominal ſuffixes annexed to the Verbs in imitation of the Semitic, and other Aſiatic dialects; and the poſtpoſitions, which in the Latin and Greek languages generally precede their reſpective nouns, though, as in the Hungarian and other Finnic idioms, they are ſometimes ſubjoined to them; thus, for example, our readers will be ſurprized to find that the Latin *mecum, tecum, ſecum* are, in the language of Lapland, *mo-kum, to-kum, ſo-kum*, &c.

The *Vocabularium Tataricum* (pp. 222—231) does not appear to have been derived from the pureſt ſources. The words *abu (pater) acha (frater)* are, for inſtance, Semitic (Arabic); *ver, wir* (blood) *kezi, keſſi, ked* (hand), Finniſh; *ikra (ova piſcium)* and *wedre (urna)* Sclavonic, &c. The *ſecond Supplement* (p. 242—288) conſiſts of uſeful extracts from the *Vocabularia Linguarum totius orbis comparativa.* The work concludes with four other Vocabularies, namely, a Ruſſian, German, and Hungarian, p. 306—334; a Servian, German, and Hungarian, p. 334—346; a Bohemian, German, and Hungarian, p. 346—356; and, laſtly, a Poliſh, German, and Hungarian Vocabulary, p. 356—364.

DENMARK.

ART. 71. *Variæ lectiones ad textum Actorum Apoſt., Epiſtolarum catholicarum et* Pauli, *e codd. græcis MSS. bibliothecæ Vaticanæ, Barberinæ, Auguſtinianorum Eremitarum Romæ Borgianæ Velitris, Neapolitanæ regiæ, Laurentianæ, S. Marci Venetorum, Vindobonenſis Cæſareæ et Hafnienſis regiæ, collectæ et editæ ab* Andrea Birch, *Theol. D. et Prof.* etc. xxiv and 254 pp. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1798.

The *firſt volume* of this important work appeared in large quarto, in the year 1788, exhibiting the Greek text of the *four Goſpels*, with the various readings of 127 valuable, and, with a few exceptions, before uncollated MSS. That the continuation was not publiſhed in the ſame way, was owing to the fire which happened in Copenhagen, by which the beautiful types and paper, procured from Italy for that purpoſe, were deſtroyed, ſo that it became neceſſary to print the reſt in the preſent leſs ſplendid, but ſufficiently elegant, and, we think, more convenient form. A *third volume* is ſoon to be expected, preſenting a copious *Apparatus* for the *Apocalypſe*, together with different communications made by literary men to the editor, and, we hope, with new extracts from the Sahidic and Philoxeno-Syriac verſions.

The *Prolegomena* give a ſhort account, in 18 pages, of 51 MSS. containing the whole, or parts, of the Books of the New Teſtament mentioned in the title, which have moſt of them now, for the firſt time, been collated either throughout, or partially only, for this volume. Of theſe, many are very ancient and valuable, particularly the *Vatican.* 1209 (*Weſtein* B.) which is, however, defective in many parts.

ACKNOW-

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We ſincerely thank our correſpondent who has written to us on the ſubject of Myddelton's Reports, &c. &c. We ſhall certainly avail ourſelves of his hints.

We are alſo happy to return our acknowledgments to *J. M.* for his communication reſpecting the fifth volume of the Aſiatic Reſearches.

We willingly inform *A. Z.* that the book after which he enquires, may be had at Bremner's (late Elmſly's) in the Strand.

We ſee no reaſon to retract any thing in the paſſage to which *Candidus* alludes. The Expoſition, which he, as well as ourſelves, approves, though equally ſatisfactory in general, is not equally perſpicuous.

We have received the Letter of *Mr. L. Richmond*, which is highly honourable to him, and flattering to us: we ſhould much regret if any expreſſions of ours had given pain to a man of his character; but are ſtill more ſorry to find, that he is able to bring ſo much evidence to facts which, we were willing to hope, had been erroneouſly ſtated.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Dickſon's publication on Agriculture, is in a ſtate of conſiderable forwardneſs.

Mr. Hamilton Reid is preparing an intereſting narrative of the riſe and diſſolution of Infidel Societies.

Mr. Dunſter has in the preſs, ſome Conſiderations on Milton's early reading.

A new edition of *Mr. Hooke's Roman Hiſtory*, is alſo in the preſs.

ERRATUM.

In our Review for November laſt, p. 499, l. 21; for *literally* read *liberally*.